"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are generally cloudy weather and probably light rains.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,222. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market fairly active and irregular. Wheat, 84⅛; corn, 29¼; cotton, 7¼.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Assemblyman Barry yesterday presented a minority report from the Lexow Committee recommending changes in the laws governing trusts. A hearing was had on the subject of limiting ferry charges to Staten Island. The Senate committee reported a bill to regulate the price of gas in New York and Brooklyn. Senator Pavey introduced a bill to provide for biennial sessions of the Legislature.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—Mr. Gladstone will issue a pamphlet to-day on the "Eastern Crisis," in which he will say that Greece has done a noble thing in interfering in Crete, and that the powers are playing a disgraceful game in trying to coerce her. The proposal of Germany for extraordinary naval credits was discussed in the Reichstag yesterday. Prince Yoshito Harunomi Yo, Crown Prince of Japan, is dead at the age of eighteen. A conspiracy is said to have been formed to dethrone the King of Corea, in favor of Prince Fui Wha.—Page 7.

Page 1.

It was reported at Chicago yesterday that "Archie" Fisher, a former well-known grain operator, was dying in Dublin.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House yesterday made slight changes in the Tariff bill, and decided to report it to-morrow.

Dramatic scenes were witnessed at a Brooklyn fire last night. Sick women were bravely rescued, and a baby thrown from a third-story window was safely caught by a spectator.

The blockade of the Cretan ports will begin, according to the announcement of the foreign Admirals, next Sunday. After that date, no Greek vessel will be admitted to Crete, and no other ship except by special permission of the Admirals.

Edward Lauterbach was elected permanent Chairman of the Republican County Committee last night, in the hall of the United Charities Building, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. Mr. Lauterbach made a partisan speech, advocating none but straight Republicans for the Greater New York Government.

Page 2.

Robert C. Lehmann the English rowing expert, passed through New York yesterday on his way to coach the Harvard crew for its race with Yale on June 25, and was seen by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Linderman of the Camden (N. J.) Turnverein and F. Hartel of the New York Turnverein scored a tie for the all-around championship at the contest of the Amateur Athletic Union in the Knickerbocker Athletic Club Theatre last night.

R. C. Leonard made a flycasting record for this section at the Sportsmen's Show last evening, casting the fly 106 feet. Some casting contest for accuracy only yesterday afternoon were very interesting. The attendance at the show during the day was large.

Page 3.

According to the report of the Presbyterian General Assembly Committee, the new building, at 156 Fifth Avenue, will not have to be sold.

Commissioner Parker had little to say about his removal from the Police Board by Mayor Strong. He is consulting counsel as to his future course.

A petition was sent to Gov. Black yesterday from this city asking him to appoint a resident of New York County as a member of the Board of State Assessors.

The National Arbitration Committee has forwarded a monster petition to the United States Senate, urging the immediate ratification of the arbitration treaty.

Spencer Trask and Miles M. O'Brien have turned over the securities of the Murray Hill Bank to the receivers appointed at the request of the State Banking Department.

The floods in the South are doing great damage to property and sacrificing many lives. Thousands of refugees are being cared for in Memphis, having reached there after being driven from their homes in Arkansas.

Four survivors of the eighty-two persons who sailed from New York on the steamship Ville de St. Nazaire were brought back on the schooner Hilda. They tell a terrible story of suffering and death, with all the hardships of cold, storm, hunger, and thirst.

President McKinley yesterday appointed Gen. Powell Clayton of Arkansas Minister to Mexico, William McK. Osborne of Massachusetts Consul General at London, J. K. Gowdy of Indiana Consul General at Paris, J. H. Brigham of Ohio Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, and Perry S. Heath of Indiana First Assistant Postmaster General.

Page 7.

The Hebrew children of the Baron de Hirsch Fund classes yesterday celebrated the feast of Purim with patriotic exercises.

At its annual meeting the Manhattan Club decided to make a bid for new members by remitting the initiation fee for a year from next April.

Mrs. Annie Besant, the English theosophist, arrived in New York, on a convert tour. She claims that Mme. Blavatsky has been reincarnated in a Brahmin boy, and has several pictures of the human "aura."

At an early meeting of the Board of Education the curriculum outlined for high schools, as proposed by the Committee on High Schools, will be considered. The courses proposed will effect the absorption of the sub-freshman classes of the two colleges into the high school.

Gentlemen of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, who had planned to have their annual dinner at the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, were much surprised to find that place in the Sheriff's hands. They were obliged hurriedly to postpone their banquet for a week.

Page 11.

A would-be kidnapper in Houston, Texas, was killed by detectives as he was entering a house, early yesterday morning, to abduct a child.

The will of Goldsmith Warner of Baiting Hollow, L. I., is to be contested. He once lived a hermit's life, with squirrels as his only companions.

Page 12.

The law library of the late David J. Dean, once Assistant Corporation Counsel, was sold at auction.

It is now thought that Gen. Collis, the Public Works Commissioner, will begin to have sidewalk obstructions removed without waiting for further action by the Legislature.

The Narcisa Sugar Company, in which Juan M. Ceballos is a leading spirit, will take possession of a big sugar plantation near Caibarien, Cuba, and ship its products here.

Argument was begun in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals to reverse the ruling of Judge Wheeler and restrain the members of the Joint Traffic Association from carrying out their agreements with each other.

At the hearing of the charges against W. E. Poggi, who is accused of selling domestic wines for foreign wines, W. A. Taylor testified that hotels sometimes fooled their guests in regard to wines. The hearing was conducted before Mayor Strong.

Mrs. Fannie Bean Carrere, although not a lawyer, obtained permission to conduct the trial of her suit against R. G. Dun, in the City Court. Unable to surmount the legal obstructions, she took the advice of Justice Fitzsimons and consented to a mistrial.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company announced that Eighth Avenue below Fifty-ninth Street would be included in its scheme of improvement by introducing the underground trolley. This was done as a result of the representations of the West Side Public Improvement Association.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission finished its hearing in this city, and will meet next in Philadelphia May 10. F. B. Thurber made a statement, Commissioner George R. Blanchard of the Joint Traffic Association explained association methods, two flour dealers told of their experiences, and M. De Puy presented the grievances of the canal boatmen.

When Li Hung Chang visited Brooklyn he was greatly attracted by a little twelve-year-old school girl, who, with childish curiosity, had ridden for some distance on her wheel beside his rapidly moving carriage. He obtained her name and address, and she yesterday received a gift of a scent bag from him, accompanied by an autograph letter.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Post Office Notice—Foreign Mails.—Page 11.
The United Service.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 5.
New Corporations.—Page 8.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 6.
Railroads.—Page 5.

HEROISM AT A NIGHT FIRE.

Spectator Caught a Baby Thrown from a Third-Story Window — Sick Women Bravely Rescued.

Dramatic scenes were witnessed last night at a fire which broke out at 137 Steuben Street, Brooklyn. Two lives were endangered and several sensational rescues were made. The building was a four-story tenement, and the flames spread to a similar building adjoining, owned by Mrs. Mary McClosky.

Mrs. Mary Sweeny was ironing on the third floor of the house, and, happening to go out into the hall, found it filled with smoke. Her three-months-old baby was in the cradle, and the mother became frantic, and, snatching the child from its bed, threw it out of the window. Fortunately, Thomas Abrams, a neighbor, was standing in the middle of the street looking at the smoke and flames. He saw the baby descending, and ran to the sidewalk and caught it. The crowd which had gathered heartily cheered him. Mrs. Sweeny then was about to jump from a window, but firemen and police cried "Wait!" She swung herself from the window and hung to the cornice enveloped in smoke and flames. Finally, she lost her grip and fell to the pavement. She was taken unconscious to the rooms of Bernard Kerns, across the street. A doctor pronounced her injuries fatal.

Meantime Mrs. Nellie O'Donnell, fifty-one years old, an invalid, who occupied apartments on the fourth floor, was rescued by M. J. York and William H. Fox, emergency firemen of Engine No. 9. At the same time Hannah McGrath, who was lying ill in her room on the third floor, cried piteously for assistance. Fireman heard her, and entered the house through the fire and smoke, and though several of them were overcome, they succeeded in recuing her. Jennie Schieren, eighteen years old, who also was in bad health, was carried out of the adjoining house by her mother and sister. Each rescue was lustily cheered by thousands who had gathered in the street.

The damage to the buildings could not be estimated last night. Fire Marshal Brymer, on investigation, found that the fire was occasioned by the careless placing of hot ashes in the cellar. The flames swept up the air-shaft to the third floor, and then spread to the adjoining building.

DIAMOND MATCH FACTORY SOLD

An English Company Buys the Plant in Liverpool.

CHICAGO, March 18.—Word was received in this city yesterday that negotiations have been closed for the sale of the Liverpool, England, factory owned by the Diamond Match Company, with all machinery and other contents, to a corporation to be formed by Coates & Son, the London bankers.

A syndicate of bankers and brokers, who have been carrying thousands of shares of Match stock since the Moore Brothers failure last August, is responsible for the deal. Local firms and banks which are heavily loaded with Diamond Match stock will offer the stockholders in the English company 40,000 to 50,000 shares at $165 a share. The Diamond Company is to receive 51 per cent. of the capital stock of the English company as part consideration for the use of the new machinery.

The English company will organize match corporations on the Continent.

INSURANCE IN MINNESOTA.

A Bill to Increase the Tax on the Earnings of Companies.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 18.—Senator Miller to-day introduced a bill increasing the tax on the earnings of insurance companies doing business in this State from 2 to 4 per cent. on their gross earnings. The bill applies to all classes of insurance companies.

Following are the insurance organizations barred by Commissioner Dearth for refusal to comply with the Minnesota law: Ancient Order of Reindeer of America, Royal Mutual Life Association of America, Mutual Accident Association, Northwestern Steam Boiler Insurance Company, Benefit Sharing Masonic Accident Association, and Red River Valley Farmers' Mutual Hail Company, of this State; Equitable Aid Union of Pennsylvania, Franklin Life Association of Illinois, Guaranty Fund Life Association and Iowa Masons' Benevolent Society of Iowa; High Court Independent Order of Foresters of Illinois, National Life Maturity of the District of Columbia, Natural Premium Mutual Life of Wisconsin, United Life Association of New York, World's Mutual Benefit Association of New York, World's Mutual Benefit Association of West Virginia, Fraternal Sick Benefit and Accident Association of Missouri, Modern Woodmen's Accident Insurance Company of Nebraska, Star Accident Company of Illinois, Atlantic Mutual Fire of Rhode Island, Electricity Lloyds, Enterprise Fire Lloyds, and Merchants' Fire Lloyds of New York, New Jersey State Fire Association, Old Colony Fire, Philadelphia Fire, and the Security of Rhode Island.

Women Delegates Favored.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., March 18.—At to-day's session of the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church the question of the admission of women as lay delegates to the general conference was voted on and resulted: For admission, 115; against, 95. The vote of the conference last year was 117 for and 89 against.

Mr. Cleveland in Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 18.—Ex-President Cleveland arrived here this morning. It is his first visit since he purchased his private residence at this place. Mr. Cleveland left the train at Princeton Junction, where he was met by his coachman with the family carriage and driven to town.

Paulist Fathers Buy Real Estate.

JAMAICA, L. I., March 18.—Four hundred and twenty acres of ground on the hill between this village and Queens have been purchased by the ecclesiastical corporation known as Paulist Fathers. The price paid is said to be $175,000. A convent is to be erected.

CHANGES IN TARIFF BILL

It Will Be Pushed to a Vote in the House by the End of the Present Month if Possible.

DEMOCRATS' PROTEST IGNORED

The Ways and Means Committee Makes Amendments and Prepares the Measure for Presentation To-Day — Debate in the Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Tariff bill will be reported to the House to-morrow by the Ways and Means Committee. If Chairman Dingley and his Republican associates can influence action, the final vote on the measure will be taken in the House on the 31st inst. The bill will be called up for consideration in the House Monday.

The Democrats manifested considerable opposition at to-day's meeting to reporting the bill before Monday, their contention being that in justice to the minority it should be retained in committee until that time. Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.,) urged that if the bill was to pass the House on the 31st inst. it were better to call it up on Friday. As the Democrats were not a unit respecting this proposition, it was not agreed to. It was understood, however, that night sessions of the House should be held in order that all the members of the House might have an opportunity of expressing their views.

Changes in the Bill.

A number of changes were made to-day in the bill. These were as follows:

An addition was made to the paragraph relating to ochre and ochrey earths by making "dried or powdered earths," one-half of 1 cent per pound. China clay, or kaolin, was increased from $2 to $3 per ton. Rockingham earthenware, at 40 per cent. ad valorem, was added to the earthenware schedule.

An addition was made to Paragraph 125, relating to iron or steel anchors, as follows: "Anti-friction ball forgings of iron or steel or of combined iron and steel, 45 per cent. ad valorem."

"Welded cylindrical furnaces made from plate metal, 2½ cents per pound," was added to Paragraph 149 of the metal schedule.

It was stated that the effect of this would be to increase the duty at least ½ cent per pound.

The paragraph relating to wooden toothpicks was increased by adding a provision imposing a duty of 40 cents per 1,000.

The Sugar Schedule.

Paragraph 208 of the sugar schedule has been made to read as follows: "Sugars not above 16 Dutch standard, etc., testing not above 75°, 1 cent per pound; and for every additional degree 3-100 cent per pound additional, and fractions of a degree in proportion."

The provision relating to molasses was amended so as to read: "Molasses testing above 40° and not above 56°, 3 cents per gallon."

Paragraph 212, relating to leaf tobacco, was amended so as to read: "Provided, that if any tobacco imported in any bale, box, or package, or in bulk, shall be the growth of different countries, or shall contain exceeding 15 per cent. thereof of leaves," &c.

Paragraph 214. The duty on manufactured tobacco not otherwise provided for is increased from 40 to 65 cents per pound. Snuff and snuff flour were increased from 40 to 65 cents per pound.

Sausages of all kinds were stricken from the meat schedule and placed on the free list.

Paragraph 341, relating to plain woven fabrics of single jute yarns, was changed so as to make the weight seven instead of eight ounces per square yard, where the duty was placed at seven-eighths of a cent per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem. The duty on bags or sacks made from plain woven fabrics of single jute yarns was changed to 1⅛ cents per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem.

The Lithographic Schedule.

In Paragraph 397 the duty was increased from 20 to 25 cents per pound on lithographic prints or other material, bound or unbound, on paper or other material not exceeding eight one-thousandths of an inch in thickness. On paper or other material exceeding eight one-thousandths of an inch in thickness, and exceeding thirty-five square inches, cutting size, the duty was increased from 8 to 12 cents per pound. On prints exceeding eight one-thousandths of an inch and not exceeding twenty one-thousandths of an inch in thickness, and not exceeding thirty-five square inches, cutting size, the duty was increased from 5 to 10 cents per pound. An increase from 6 to 9 cents per pound was made on lithographic prints exceeding twenty one-hundredths of an inch in thickness. The duty on lithographic cigar labels and bands, if printed in two or more colors, including labels printed in whole or in part in bronze, but not including labels printed in whole or in part in metal leaf, was reduced from 30 to 25 cents per pound. Printed in whole or in part in metal leaf, the duty was reduced from 40 to 30 cents per pound. Blank books and others enumerated in Paragraph 400 were increased from 20 to 25 per cent. ad valorem.

In Paragraph 460 naphthazarin black was stricken from the free list and made dutiable in the basket clause at 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Opposed by Democrats.

All the foregoing amendments were offered by the Republicans and adopted by a strictly party vote.

A number of amendments were offered by the minority members of the committee and promptly rejected. Mr. Wheeler, (Dem., Ala.,) for example, moved that bagging and cotton ties be placed on the free list. Later he offered another amendment placing barbed wire on the free list.

Mr. Swanson (Dem., Va.,) moved to strike out the differential duty in the sugar schedule. He explained that in levying tariff duties the rates ought not to be imposed so as to give a monopoly of the American market to any combination or trust. He maintained that it was distinctly understood that the American Sugar Trust, in combination with Claus Spreckels, had the absolute control of the American market for refined sugars. His amendment shared the fate of the other minority amendments.

Mr. Robertson (Dem., La.,) moved an increase in the tariff on uncleaned rice, his argument being that the present tariff protects the manufacturer only, which is a discrimination against the farmer. The reply to this, as the amendment was voted down, was that the protection given in this bill is greater than that given by the present law.

Mr. McLaurin (Dem., S. C.,) moved that a duty of 2½ cents per pound be placed on all importations of raw cotton; rejected.

Mr. Wheeler's amendments to place sulphuric acid and black made from bone, used in the manufacture of quinine, on the free list, were defeated.

Mr. Wheeler then offered another amendment to reduce the duty on white pine and hemlock from $2 to $1 per thousand, which was rejected, as was also his amendment to place "other woods," in the paragraph relating to posts, railroad ties, and telegraph poles, on the free list.

There was also a strict party vote on the rejection of Mr. McMillin's amendment to substitute the wool schedule of the present law for the schedulle in the bill reported on Monday last.

The other amendments offered were not material, except that proposed by Mr. Robertson, authorizing the President to give notice of the abrogation of the Hawaiian treaty, which was promply voted down.

AN EMERGENCY MEASURE.

Mr. Dingley Has a Bill to Check Importations.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Chairman Dingley has a new tariff bill. The bill which has been printed in all the newspapers is H. R. No. 27. The new bill will have a different number. To overcome any objections of a technical nature that might have been urged against adding to the first bill the amendments reported to-day, Mr. Dingley introduced another bill including all the recent amendments, and that bill will be taken up in preference to the first one introduced.

The Chairman has been influenced, evidently against his personal judgment, to try the experiment of bringing in a bill to check importations pending the passage of the tariff bill as a whole.

Like the Tariff bill itself, this proposition does not meet with unbroken approval. It is expected by Republicans that the attempt to put a preliminary bill through the Senate will be met by opposition that will delay the passage of the emergency measure until the Tariff bill itself shall be taken up in the Senate. The bill, as it was first introduced, meets with some Republican opposition, and while that state of things continues it is reasonably certain that an effective combination in the Senate will be very difficult to bring about.

Democrats are awaiting the appearance of the comparison between the rates of duty imposed by the existing law and the bill of Mr. Dingley. They are sure that the comparison will be interesting to the consumer as showing that the average duties in the Dingley bill will be higher than those of the McKinley law.

Some of the Democrats, hearing Republican criticism of the measure, express the belief that the effort to reimpose the McKinley duties, which proved so unpopular in 1890, may revive interest in the subject, transfer the attention of the Democrats from free silver to lower duties and make low tariff the issue in 1898, instead of free silver.

There are many Republicans here who agree with Senator Hill in the opinion that the new Tariff bill cannot be passed much before July 1, 1897. Mr. Hill would not admit the chance of its passage before July 1, and he believed it would not be passed so early.

LUCAS CAME BACK RICH.

After an Unexplained Absence of Twenty Years.

VINELAND, N. J., March 18.—Twenty years ago Capt. Moses B. Lucas went away without telling where he was going. He was not heard from until yesterday, and it was supposed he was dead. When he went away he left behind a wife and a daughter. They have continued to work the farm, which gave them support ever since. To facilitate movement about the fields and barnyard they donned many years ago a more fitting style of dress for that work than skirts. Since knickerbockers became fashionable, they have modified their dress to knickerbocker costume.

Yesterday a hack drove up to the door of the farmhouse and a gray-haired man knocked at the door. Mrs. Lucas answered, and in a minute she and the stranger were clasped in each other's arms, the man being her long-absent husband. Lucas is said to have become wealthy.

SCOTT WILL BE RELEASED.

The American Prisoners Now Held by the Spaniards in Cuba.

HAVANA, March 18.—The Supreme Court has dismissed the case of Charles Scott, the American who was arrested recently on the charge of having Cuban postage stamps in his possession. It is expected that he will be released to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Of ninety-two cases of Americans imprisoned in Cuba during the present war, which have been reported to the State Department, and upon which action has been taken, it is stated that but fourteen cases are at present pending, including those of the five Competitor prisoners, which are now under consideration with the probability of speedy release, and five cases in which the prisoners were caught with arms in hand. Two imprisoned Americans were released by death, one being Delgado, who died in a hospital after an operation performed by an American surgeon, and the other, Dr. Ruiz, the cause of whose death is still under investigation.

"ARCHIE" FISHER DYING.

He Managed the Famous Keene Wheat Corner in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 18.—Word was received in Chicago to-day that "Archie" Fisher, a prominent old-time operator on the Board of Trade, was near the point of death in Dublin, the affliction being a cancer, from which he has been suffering for a long time.

Fisher came here with his brother some twenty-five years ago, and for many years was associated with him in the commercial business, under the name of J. K. Fisher & Co. The firm was prominent in many "deals" on the board, the most noted being what is known as the Keene corner, twenty years ago. James B. Keene resolved to corner the wheat market in Chicago, and employed the firm of J. K. Fisher & Co., to manage the deal in his interest, the bulk of the work falling upon "Archie." For a time the plan seemed to promise success, and the price appreciated to $1.33. But one day "Archie" was surprised to get a telegram from Keene, ordering a sale of his wheat without reserve or explanation. So Fisher jumped into the pit and distributed his orders among brokers, and in a few minutes millions of bushels had been sold out, and the price had dropped fully 25 cents, entailing enormous losses. Then came a telegram from Keene saying he had sent no selling orders, and the telegram was a forgery.

LAUTERBACH LEADS AGAIN

Makes a Partisan Speech in Accepting the Permanent Chairmanship of the County Committee.

FOR THE REPUBLICANS ONLY.

He Wants the Greater New York Entirely in the Hands of His Party —Rebukes Tammany and Democracy—Praise for Mr. Platt.

Edward Lauterbach, in a speech accepting the permanent Chairmanship of the Republican County Committee last night, declared in favor of putting only Republicans on the Municipal ticket next Fall, favored partisanship in city affairs, and outlined the main issue against Tammany as being its recent position in favor of Bryan and repudiation.

The meeting was held in the hall in the United Charities Building, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. The way for permanent organization of the committee for the year was paved by the report of the Committee on Contested Seats. Upon this report the contest in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District was decided in favor of the sitting delegation, headed by George R. Manchester, and against the contesting delegation, headed by Amasa Thornton. This leaves Mr. Thornton out of the County Committee, and there was great applause at the decision. The sitting delegation, headed by Denis Shea, in the Second Assembly District, was sustained over the delegation headed by John Kilboy. The individual contest between Thomas Reed and James M. Meigs in the Seventh District was decided in favor of Mr. Reed.

Lauterbach Nominated.

John Collins of the Fourth District then placed Edward Lauterbach in nomination for Chairman. There was a great storm of applause, and after Fred S. Gibbs and others had seconded the nomination, Mr. Lauterbach was elected by acclamation.

In opening his speech Mr. Lauterbach said that he would be less than human if he did not appreciate the compliment. He said that personally he had hoped that the committee would select some younger but no more sincere or ardent man than he for the place.

"It is a tremendous task that is set before this County Committee and its President for this year," said Mr. Lauterbach. "The office has been tendered to me. I have no right to refuse. I accept with gratitude. It is unnecessary for me to comment that I will do in the future as I have in the past—labored incessantly to bring about unity and harmony in the party. Unless I am mistaken, when the Greater New York is achieved, as it will be achieved, when Richmond and Queens and Kings are standing shoulder to shoulder with New York, that the same unity will prevail in the Greater New York as now prevails in the party in this county. Especially do I hope this will be the case in the delegation from Brooklyn under the great leadership of Jacob Worth. It will be necessary for such unity to exist.

"We have felt that the day has gone by when New York can be classed as a Democratic City. The last election freed it from that slander. Grant came from Appomattox seeking the suffrages of the people, and yet, to the shame of the city be it said, the majority of its votes were cast against him. And so it was with Lincoln. Last year, however, with William McKinley, we carried it by 20,000 plurality. It is an enfranchisement that can be made permanent if you will but live up to your Republican principles. They tell us the fight of this year is to be but a municipal affair, like the election of a Board of Directors for a great business concern, that your Republicanism is of no account in the matter; that you are to drop your partisanship and forswear it.

Fears the Influence of Tammany.

"Where are you going to draw the line? If you permit Tammany to secure control of the Greater New York, do you doubt that it will know how to make its influence felt in State matters and then in National matters?

"Put sterling Republicans, true and sincere—those, and no others—in charge; then when State elections come and the National election comes, who can doubt the potentiality of that domination of the Greater New York? And how weak will it be if we listen to the doctrinaires who ask us to lay aside our partisanship.

"If we nominate such Republicans, and if we are successful, it will be the success, not of a mob, but of the Republican Party." [Great applause.]

"We want no mugwumps," shouted some one in the rear of the hall.

"We dare not fail. We shall not fail," continued Mr. Lauterbach. "We are of the Republican Party of the State. We are not a local organization, like Tammany Hall. We have many advantages; we have our great, tried, and true leader, whom we have elevated to the United States Senate—Thomas C. Platt." [Great cheering. A voice cries: "We'll stick to him till we die."]

"We all recognize him as our leader. We have differences of opinion. Some localities want things that other localities do not want, but when the organization speaks through our leader the decision of the umpire is accepted. Nothing shall break the unity of the Republican Party in the State. I have read in the Democratic papers stories of lack of harmony and dissensions. It is not true. Honest differences of opinion do exist, and we will argue them with firmness and sternly, but the Republicans of the State will all stand shoulder to shoulder. It does not follow, however, that we are not going to have our own way once in a while. We must succeed, because the era of prosperity has already begun."

He Praises Gov. Black.

Mr. Lauterbach then praised Gov. Black, who, he said, was young, able, and intrepid, and knew the necessity of co-operating with the Republican organization and assisting it in Greater New York.

Then he described Tammany as the ally of Bryan, and of the party of repudiation, corruption, and bankruptcy. He pledged himself and every individual member of the County Committee to work unceasingly to make certain the defeat of Tammany Hall and the Democracy.

Permanent organization of the committee was effected by the election of George R. Bidwell, Jr., First Vice Chairman; Frank J. Drummond, Second Vice Chairman; George B. Deane, Treasurer; George R. Manchester, Secretary, and Joseph F. Hanley, Sergeant at Arms.

When Mr. Deane was elected Treasurer, Mr. Lauterbach said: "You're elected Treasurer, Mr. Deane. God help you!"

Abraham Gruber raised a laugh by announcing that it was but fair to say that Mr. Overton of his district would have been elected Sergeant at Arms had he been a member of the committee.

"It is unnecessary to say," remarked Mr. Lauterbach, "that if Mr. Gruber had his way all the offices would go to his district."

Now that Mr. Lauterbach has again been placed at the head of the County Committee, it is thought that the Brookfield faction will go ahead and hold its primaries.

CHICAGO SALARIES RAISED.

Mayor to Get $10,000 a Year—$900 a Year for a Messenger for a Blind Alderman.

CHICAGO, March 18.—The City Council in special session to-day voted that the Mayor of Chicago shall receive $10,000 salary a year. This is an increase of $3,000. The salary of the City Controller was increased from $5,000 to $6,000 a year.

The Council also voted $900 a year for a messenger to escort "Blind Billy" Kent, Alderman from the Fifth Ward, about the city. This was done on an appeal from citizens of that ward, who said that as they had elected a blind man to the Council it would be proper for the Council to provide him an escort at public expense. Mayor Swift in all probability will approve this measure, and "Blind Billy" will enjoy a unique position in municipal history.

Another section of the bill provides for a reduction in the compensation to the City Treasurer of the interest fund. It has been the rule to pay the Treasurer 60 per cent. of all interest collected on city funds. The Council has reduced the compensation to 50 per cent. of the interest.

SUIT AGAINST PAYNE ESTATE.

Stevenson Burke and Others Charged With Conspiracy.

AKRON, Ohio, March 18.—A suit was brought to-day against Judge Stevenson Burke of Cleveland, and the executors of the will of Henry B. Payne, and against Thomas W. Cornell by Samuel J. Ritchie, claiming $600,000 damages.

Mr. Ritchie accuses the defendants of conspiracy in depreciating stock in Canadian iron and copper mines, which he gave to them as collateral for loans.

TWENTY TRAMPS IN PERIL.

Near Losing Their Lives by Asphyxiation in a New Jersey Jail.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., March 18.—Twenty tramps locked up in the city jail were in danger of losing their lives last night by asphyxiation by coal gas. One of the tramps turned the damper in a big stove in the room and opened the stove door.

The man in charge of the jail was summoned to the tramp room by pounding on the wall done by a few of the tramps who had yielded the least to the influence of the gas. He found all the inmates of the room suffering, but all except four revived when fresh air was furnished them.

The four were in such a state that it was hours before they were revived.

A BILL TO PREVENT LIBEL.

Introduced in the Illinois Legislature by Mr. Lamonte.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 18.—A bill somewhat similar to the Ellsworth bill in New York was introduced in the Legislature by Mr. Lamonte (Rep.) of Cooke County. It is "an act prohibiting the printing, posting, and distribution of any libelous circular, or other libelous written or printed paper." It is worded to include daily newspapers.

The writer, printer, poster, or circulator of an article or cartoon is made liable to fine or imprisonment, or both. The author admits that his bill is aimed at newspapers, and to accent the libel law in order to protect political candidates more fully from attacks by the press. Lamonte is a Republican, who, during his candidacy, was unmercifully scored, even by Republican newspapers, for his record in the water office in Chicago.

THREE ROASTED TO DEATH.

Result of the Wreck of an Engine in Denver, Col.

DENVER, Col., March 18.—This morning James White, a hostler in the Union Pacific shops at Fortieth Street, started for the Union Depot with three passenger engines all joined together. As his last engine was crossing the track of the Denver, Texas and Gulf Road, at Nineteenth Street, an engine pulling a coal train crashed squarely into it, turning it over and making a complete wreck. Patrick Casey, thirteen years of age; Hugh McBride, fifteen years; Edward J. Hayes, twenty-one years, and John W. Brandt were riding into the city to their work on the demolished engine. The first three were caught in the wreck and literally roasted to death by escaping steam and boiling water. Brandt jumped, but was seriously burned and bruised.

The accident was due to the fireman on the Gulf engine not understatnding the semaphore signal at the crossing.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has fallen generally over districts east of the Rocky Mountains, and risen slightly to the westward. There is a trough of low pressure extending from Texas northward to Manitoba, with depressions central over Kansas, and a second depression north of Dakota, where the barometer is lowest.

The weather is cloudy from the central valleys eastward to the Atlantic coast with rain, except in Eastern New England and in the southern portion of the South Atlantic States. The weather has been generally fair from the Dakotas southward to Texas.

The indications are that the cloudiness will continue with showers from the central valleys eastward to the Atlantic coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	30	36	39
6 A. M.	28	36	39
9 A. M.	31	36	40
12 M.	34	38	42
4 P. M.	35	38	42
6 P. M.	35	38	42
9 P. M.	36	38	41
12 P. M.	35	38	41

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	40¾
Weather Bureau	38
Corresponding date 1896	33
Corresponding date last twenty years	37

A GREEK SCHOONER SUNK

Sent to the Bottom by Shots from the Austrian Gunboat Sebenico Near Cape Dia.

THE SCHOONER FIRED FIRST.

Was Loaded with Munitions of War and Had on Board a Number of Cretan Insurgents—Athens Indignant.

VIENNA, March 18.—The Government has received advices that the Austrian gunboat Sebenico has sunk a Greek schooner, with a cargo of munitions of war and a number of Cretan insurgents on board.

The Sebenico, under the orders of the British Admiral commanding the British squadron in Cretan waters, was patrolling off Cape Dia, Crete, when the schooner hove in sight.

The schooner was hailed by the gunboat, and the insurgents on board in reply opened fire upon the Sebenico, whereupon the latter turned her guns on the schooner and sunk her.

ATHENS, March 18.—The news of the sinking of a Greek schooner by an Austrian warship in Cretan waters caused the greatest excitement and indignation here which was not tempered by the information that the crew of the vessel has escaped to the shore uninjured.

The newspapers voice the opinion of the public when they denounce the action of the warship as a crime against civilization by the nations which claim to lead the world in humanity.

LONDON, March 18.—A dispatch from Rome, which the Daily News will publish to-morrow, states that Greece will protest against the firing upon and sinking of the schooner. She will claim that the action of the Austrian warship was arbitrary, the place where she sank the schooner not being directly under the protection of the powers, and will also protest that the warship was not warranted in firing upon the vessel as there was no blockade declared or established at the time.

The dispatch adds that the incident is regarded in Rome as being significant, inasmuch as it is considered proof that the concert of the powers is perfect.

Solon J. Vlasto, editor of the Atlantis, a Greek paper of this city, said that he thought the Greek schooner which was fired upon and sunk by the Austrian gunboat Sebenico was one from the Island of Melos. He said that the insurgents find this and other islands in the vicinity convenient places to fit out expeditions.

THE BLOCKADE OF CRETE.

It Will Begin, According to the Announcement, Next Sunday.

CANEA, March 18.—The Admirals commanding the fleets of the powers here have cabled to the representatives of their respective Governments in Constantinople notifying them that the blockade of the island would be inaugurated on Sunday. Warships will make a cruise around the island delivering to the inhabitants of the chief ports proclamations declaring that the powers intend to establish autonomy in the island, and that the blockade will begin on the day specified.

It has been decided that the foreign troops who are to be landed to carry out the purposes of the powers shall be located at different places. The French troops will be placed at Sitia and Spinalonga, the British at Candia, the Russian at Retimo, and the German at Suda Bay and Canea. It has not been stated where the Austrian and Italian forces shall be placed.

The proclamation issued by the foreign admirals announcing the conditions under which autonomy will be granted to Crete promises the adoption of measures to regulate the workings of complete autonomy for the island, and guarantees to every one, of whatever race or religion, perfect liberty and security of property. The proclamation concludes by saying: "A new era is opening for Crete. Let all persons lay down their arms. The powers count upon the co-operation of Christian and Moslem alike to aid in the task which promises to insure order and prosperity."

ATHENS, March 18.—In the Boule to-day M. Skouzes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced that the foreign Admirals in Cretan waters had issued a proclamation stating that a blockade of Crete would begin at 8 o'clock on the morning of March 21—Sunday next. After that time no Greek vessels would be allowed to enter the ports of the island, and the vessels of other nations desiring to enter must first obtain permission from the Admirals.

The announcement by M. Skonzes that the blockade would begin on Sunday was received calmly. The Chamber and the people generally are resigned to this action on the part of the powers, believing that the attempted imposition of autonomy on the Cretans will prove futile, and that the island will ultimately fall to Greece.

The Greek troops in the island are in a position, so far as supplies are concerned, to hold out for an indefinite period, notwithstanding a blockade. As soon as the Greek Government learned that it was the intention of the powers to blockade the island, large quantities of provisions, munitions of war, medicines, and all supplies necessary for an army in the field were hurried forward. During the past week great quantities of these supplies have been successfully transferred to the troops.

Greek sailors, than whom there are no better along the shores of the Mediterranean, are confident that the blockade will not prove effective against their superior knowledge of the coasts of Crete. They claim that they can and will easily run the blockade and land whatever cargoes they carry.

A Battle in Uruguay.

MONTEVIDEO, March 18.—A battle occurred yesterday in the Province of Paysandu between large bodies of Government troops and insurgents. The total losses on both sides were 1,000 men. It is not stated which side was victorious.

ENGLISH LEGISLATORS EXCITED.

Questions About Crete Which the Government Will Not Answer.

LONDON, March 18.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Charles Dilke, Liberal, asked whether a blockade of the ports of Crete had been declared by the powers, and whether Germany had declined to employ

her forces in the interior of the island. Mr. John Morley, Liberal, asked whether Greece had been invited to accede to the terms of the identical note of the powers before the blockade of the ports of Crete was instituted.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, replied that the British Minister at Athens, Mr. E. H. Egerton, had been instructed to notify the Government of Greece that a blockade of Cretan ports would be instituted. In reply to Sir Charles Dilke's other question, Mr. Balfour said he had no information that Germany had declined to send troops to Crete. Germany thoroughly agreed with the policy of the powers.

Mr. Morley asked if this technical notification was what M. Meline, the French Premier, referred to in his recent speech in the French Chamber of Deputies.

Mr. Balfour—"I don't know. I must say that it is not satisfactory to answer questions put by gentlemen who embarrass the Government as much as they can by questions inside and speeches outside of the House." [Loud cheering by the Conservatives.]

Sir William Harcourt, amid Liberal cheers, protested against Mr. Balfour's censuring the opposition members who sought legitimate information. He then proceeded to say:

"Lord Salisbury referred to Premier Meline's speech, and we must have an answer thereto. That reference, made in the House of Lords, contains the only information that has been given to this House or to the country. [Cheers.] I again ask, M. Meline having stated that Greece would be reinvited to accede to the terms of the note of the powers, and that the ports of Crete would not be blockaded nor the number of European troops in the island increased until Greece had been again notified, whether that has been done." [Liberal cheers and great excitement in the House.]

Mr. Balfour refused to make any explanation concerning M. Meline's speech, and said that if Sir William Harcourt wished to move a vote of censure on account of his refusal, let him name the day. [Conservative cheers.]

Professor Hamlin's Opinions.

Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin of the Department of Architecture in Columbia University, in his lecture in Hamilton Hall yesterday, spoke on the situation in the East. He stated that Germany and Russia were the two powers most interested. The policy of Russia would, because of the tradition and custom existing since the time of Peter the Great favor the Turks. The Cretans would probably never receive autonomy would probably never receive autonomy, governing themselves. The Cretans, too, would be governed by foreigners if granted autonomy. Hence, he concluded, the natural end of the matter ought to be the ceding of Crete by the powers to Greece.

THE HISTORIC FLAG OF GREECE.

Prince Constantin's Regiment Will Bear It to Thessaly.

ATHENS, March 18.—It is reported here that Russia is arranging to land troops in Macedonia.

The historic flag, the standard of the cross, which was raised by Prince Alexander when the war of independence began in 1821, resulting in freeing Greece from the Turkish yoke, will be formally handed to the regiment commanded by Crown Prince Constantin upon the occasion of their departure for Thessaly. The flag has been kept in the Monastery of Labria since the close of the war of independence.

A French Transport Aground.

TOULON, March 18.—The French transport ship Auvergne, having on board troops, arms, stores, &c., destined for Canea, Crete, is aground, and it has been necessary to land the men and stores in order to float her.

The Governorship of Crete.

PARIS, March 18.—The Echo de Paris publishes a rumor that the Governorship of Crete will be offered to Prince Henri of Orleans, who is now in Abyssinia, at the head of an exploring expedition.

TAKEN IN ON A SALTED MINE.

Mr. Browne and a Syndicate Swindled in Washington.

TACOMA, Washington, March 18.—Northwestern mining circles are much interested over the ending to a "boom" over the Stanley Mine near Chewelah.

R. E. Browne of New York and London and the syndicate he represents will probably be out $50,000 on what appears like a "salted" mine. Brown is the man to whom a fortune, estimated at $5,000,000, came recently by a decision of the Transvaal Supreme Court.

After successful operations at Johannesburg, Browne went to Rossland last Summer, selected a corps of experts, and gave them authority to scour the northwest and pick up "good things" wherever found. One of his agents was "Brig" Young, a shrewd British Columbia operator. Young heard of the Stanley Mine and visited it. The claim was owned by some apparently unsophisticated ranchers. To Young was shown a body of porphyritic quarts a hundred feet wide, samples from which assayed $20 a ton. The result of the assay was splendid, considering the extent of the ore body. Young sent another expert to see the mine. He took thirteen samples, all running high. The mine was then bought for Browne for $50,000, with $5,000 down.

Several prominent Spokane mining men were "let in," and it was planned to erect a stamp mill. The syndicate then sent another expert, "Jim" Clark, to look at the mine. His samples did not return anything.

A dozen samples taken by still another expert produced no gold.

There is a settled conviction among those on the inside that it was a case of salting.

BIG LAND CASE DECIDED.

Thousands of Minnesota Acres Involved by a Local Ruling.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., March 18.—What is perhaps the most important decision ever handed down by a local United States Land Office was the one which was given out yesterday by Register Bruener and Receiver McDonald in what is known as the inland cases, covering lands in Big Stone and Traverse Counties.

The decision involves what is known as the "indemnity limits" of the main line of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad Company. The tracts are among the richest of Minnesota farming lands. Some 24,000 acres are involved.

Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, as far back as 1876, made contracts with the railroad company, and located many settlers on these vacant lands. In 1883 he contracted to buy, either for himself or the settlers, any or all the lands included in the district, not to exceed 50,000 acres. The General Land Office previously has held that the lands were not properly indemnity lands, and the question at issue here was who was entitled to the privilege of the act of 1887, which allows those who purchased in good faith of the company to purchase the land of the Government. It was claimed that Archbishop Ireland was only the agent and not the original purchaser.

The effect of the decision is to rule out the homestead claimants, to deny the opportunity of Archbishop Ireland to purchase the lands, and to allow his proof and to permit him to purchase all lands claimed by him which he had not contracted to other parties prior to March 30, 1883. The case will be appealed.

Dangerous Method of Dunning.

Alexander Martin of 761 Avenue D, Bayonne, was before United States Commissioner Rowe in Jersey City yesterday, on a charge of sending insulting letters through the mails. The envelopes were stamped "Alexander Martin, Collector of Bad Debts." He admitted his guilt, and pleaded for mercy, because of his wife and children. He was held for $1,000 bail for the grand jury.

R. C. LEHMANN HERE AGAIN

English Rowing Expert on His Way to Coach the Harvard Crew for the Yale Race.

HE PRAISES THE 'VARSITY MEN.

Americans Quicker than Englishmen to Take Hold of New Ideas—His Scheme for a Henley on This Side—The Coming Oxford-Cambridge Race.

Robert C. Lehmann, the English rowing expert, returned to America on the Teutonic yesterday to coach the Harvard 'Varsity crew for its race with Yale at Poughkeepsie on June 25. He left New York on the midnight train for Boston.

"I shall begin work with the candidates for the crew to-morrow forenoon," said Mr. Lehmann to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, who saw him on the pier. "They have good material down there for a fine crew, and I have no doubt a very fast eight can be developed. Of course it is now very early to speak about what the men will do. They are made of the right stuff, though, and I believe will grasp my ideas quicker than an English crew. I believe Americans are quicker to conform to new plans or ideas than the English, and I anticipate that the Harvard boys will be working harmoniously on the lines I shall lay out in a very short time.

"Another thing I want to say about the Harvard candidates is that they are just as promising as our men on the other side. It is only a matter of training, in my mind."

Mr. Lehmann is especially interested in the Yale race, but he will also direct the crew in its preparations for the Cornell race. It is quite likely he will remain here all Summer; he intimated as much yesterday. He is quite wealthy, and takes no remuneration for his services at Cambridge. The English regard him as their best coach; in fact, he is the "Bob" Cook of the "tight little isle."

Owing to a cable report that he did not sail until March 13, Mr. Lehmann's arrival was unexpected, and no one met him at the pier.

While here on his first visit, Mr. Lehmann advanced the idea that an American Henley would be a great thing for rowing in this country. He had no doubt about its ultimate success if the plan was once started. "Bob" Cook, however, threw cold water over the project, which many thought feasible, by declaring it impossible of success. He gave as his reasons that the colleges were too far apart, thus causing heavy expense in the transportation of shells, training, &c., that could not be made up. In speaking about the Henley idea again yesterday, Mr. Lehmann declared that the great English regatta had a very small beginning, and he could not see why the American college men should not be content to start that way, too.

When he left England, the betting on the Oxford-Cambridge race was 7 to 4 in favor of the former. These odds he regarded as about proper, so far as giving an idea of each crew's chances. There was much talk in England over the Fitzsimmons-Corbett battle, and the majority of the passengers on the Teutonic, Mr. Lehmann said, were pleased over the Cornishman's victory.

TIED FOR A CHAMPIONSHIP.

Amateur Athletic Union Contest Was Not Settled Last Night.

The championship contest of the Amateur Athletic Union, at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club Theatre last night, resulted in a tie for the all-around championship. E. Linderman of Camden Turnverein and F. Hartel of the New York Turnverein had 164 6-10 points each. Unless some error is found in the score they will have to compete again. The summaries follow:

Horizontal Bar.—Charles Berndt, Anchor Athletic Club, 50 points; E. Linderman, 49½; F. Hartel, 48.

Parallel Bars.—Otto Steffen, New York Turn Verein, 44½ points; Charles Berndt, 43 3-10; H. Schwarz, Brooklyn E. D. Turn Verein, 42 3-10.

Flying Rings—Charles Berndt, 43 4-10 points; B. Sanford, New Jersey Athletic Club, 39 1-10; A. B. De Young, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, 35¾.

Tumbling.—W. Haas, Pastime A. C., 14 7-10 points; P. R. E. Steler, Pastime A. C., 13 1-10; George Steler, Pastime A. M., 12 6-10.

Side Horse—F. Hartel, 44 points; John Bissinger, New York Turn Verein, 38 3-10; E. Linderman, 37 1-10.

Long Horse.—E. Linderman, 38 points; John Bissinger, 37¼; F. Hartel, 33.

Rope Climbing, 25 Feet.—B. Sanford, New Jersey A. C. Time—0:07 1-5. G. Hoffman, Anchor A. C., 0:07 4-5. W. Schaible, Newark Turn Verein, 0:09.

Club-Swinging—F. Metz, Newark Turn-Verein, 21 9-10 points; Henry Lang, New York Turn-Verein, 20 9-10; Joseph D. Harris, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Association, 19 4-10.

All-Around Championship.—E. Linderman, 164 6-10 points; F. Hartel, 164 6-10; John Bissinger, 161 15-100.

NEW FLY CASTING RECORD.

R. C. Leonard Made One at Sportsmen's Show Last Evening.

R. C. Leonard won the contest last evening at the Sportsmen's Exposition for long distance fly-casting, with a cast of 102 feet 5½ inches. He had half a minute left, and taking off his coat, he tried for a record. He made a cast of 106 feet, which is a record for this section. Mr. Mansfield is said to have cast 108 feet 6 inches, in San Francisco, Monday, but details of the conditions are not known yet.

The fly casting contests were very interesting. They were for accuracy only in the afternoon. A red cork float was placed in the tank, in one contest, fifty feet from the caster, and in the other sixty-five feet. Each contestant was allowed five consecutive casts at the mark. The distance the fly dropped from the mark at each cast was noted and the sum of the distances in feet and inches was substracted from 100. The contestant having the highest average was the winner. The summaries follow:

Single-handed trout fly casting for accuracy only; Judges—W. S. Allerton, T. B. Stewart; Referee—W. C. Harris. Class 1, 65 feet; D. T. Kennedy, 93 feet 5 inches; R. C. Leonard, 92 feet; H. W. Hawes, 91 feet; E. R. Hewitt, 89 feet 5 inches; P. Cooper Hewitt, 87 feet; Thomas B. Mills, 85 feet 5 inches.

Class 2, 50 feet.—D. T. Kennedy, 91 feet 5 inches; R. C. Leonard, 90 feet 5 inches; S. Brandreth, 89 feet; C. G. Levison, 87 feet 5 inches; E. R. Hewitt, 87 feet 5 inches; W. H. Hammett, 85 feet; C. M. Roof, 84 feet 5 inches; P. Cooper Hewitt, 80 feet; H. N. Hawes, 81 feet 5 inches; Thomas B. Mills, 77 feet.

Single-Handed Long-Distance Trout Fly Casting Contest.—Judges, R. N. Parrish and Dr. S. M. Nash; Referee, Alfred Chassaud. R. C. Leonard, 102 feet 5 inches; Thomas B. Mills, 91 feet; D. T. Kennedy, 76 feet; C. G. Levison, 73 feet; C. M. Roof, 72 feet.

The Garden was well filled all day long, and in the evening was crowded. The rifle and revolver contests were continued during the day.

In the continuous rifle match the highest scores out of a possible 2,500 were: L. Busse, 2,281; F. C. Ross, 2,383; L. Flack, 2372; L. P. Hansen, 2,360; W. Rosenbaum, 2,357; A. A. Stillman, 2,337; G. D. Wiedman, 2,333; Ignatz Martin, 2,325; W. W. Hawes, 2,310; R. Busse, 2,306; G. E. Gensch, 2,305; W. C. Gannon, 2,294; W. A. Hicks, 2,208; L. Reall, 2,254, and G. F. Williams, 2,203.

Zimmerman Trophy.—Out of a possible 72, the highest scores were: B. Holges, 33, 31; Ignatz Martin, 33, 30; L. P. Hansen, 31, 31; T. G. Dillin, 32, 30; L. Busse, 34, 27; H. Kraus, 34, 26; W. Rosenbaum, 30, 29; M. Hemmington, 29, 28; I. Corrie, 29, 26; R. Busse, 31, 23; J. Rebham, 29, 24; H. D. Miller, 20, 21.

In the bull's-eye target competition C. Horner still leads, with "Gus" Zimmerman second.

"Any" Revolver Championship.—F. B. Crownenshield, Knickerbocker A. C., 263; G. W. Waterhouse, Springfield, 255; Dr. A. A. Webber, Brooklyn, 257; Dr. R. H. Sayre, city, 254; F. Anderton, city, 252; Z. C. Talbot, Springfield, 247; J. H. Wesson, Springfield, 245; F. Hodskins, Springfield, 241; A. L. Smith, Springfield, 241; Philip Weigel, Jr., New Brunswick, 106.

BASEBALL DELEGATES MEET.

Schedule for the Eastern League Games to be Made Out.

The Spring and schedule meeting of the Eastern League of Baseball Clubs opened yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. It was found impossible to finish the business in one day, so another session will be held beginning at 11 o'clock this forenoon. The hearing of the reports of committees and the adoption of a schedule will form the business to be transacted.

P. T. Powers, President of the League, occupied the chair at yesterday's session, and among those in attendance as club delegates were the following: Toronto, Arthur A. Irwin; Buffalo, James Franklin; Rochester, James H. Buckley and C. A. Leimgruber; Syracuse, George N. Kuntsch; Scranton, Thomas R. Brooks; Wilkesbarre, E. F. Dogert and C. W. Tammany; Providence, W. H. Draper, E. A. Johnson, and J. M. Battey; Springfield, C. T. Shean and Thomas E. Burns.

Changes contemplated in the Constitution took up much of the delegates' time. Hereafter appeals from the ruling of the Board of Directors will be submitted to a majority vote of the clubs. Formerly the Directors had full power. The date of future Spring meetings was set by adopting an amendment providing that it shall fall on the Wednesday of the week following the annual Spring meeting of the National League. Another change makes a player or manager ineligible to represent a club at a meeting of delegates.

Fielder of the Louisville Club.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 18.—Holmes was to-day made left fielder of the Louisville Club, Clarke having refused to sign. McCreery has consented to report for duty March 22.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

All the Favorites Beaten in the Contests Yesterday.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—Cloudy, warm weather and a fast track made the sport to-day of a lively order, in which not a favorite won. Attendance, 3,000.

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Lillian E., 105 pounds, (Caywood,) 40 to 1, won by a neck; The Sculptor, 106, (J. Gardner,) 7 to 2, second by two lengths; Overella, 108, (Knapp,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:29. Trixie, Imp. Percy, Jim Hogg, Issie O., Belle of Fordham, Gourmand, and Mark S. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Rushfield, 104 pounds, (Guteries,) 15 to 1, won by a length; Princess Bonnie, 102, (Scherrer,) 2 to 1, second by a length; Mamie Callan, 102, (Songer,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:16. Prima, Pat Morrissey, Ivory, Earth, Gioja, Lady Brittanic, Clymena, and Fred Craft also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs. H. Hurns, 94 pounds, (Powers,) 7 to 1, won by three-quarters of a length; Marie C., 106, (J. Gardner,) 9 to 2, second by a length; Prince of India, 103, (T. Burns,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:28¾. Summer Sea, Break o' Day, The Plutocrat, The Parrot Mouthed, and Hazard also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and twenty yards. Lizzie Mack, 101 pounds, (Burns,) 2 to 1, won by two lengths; Chicot, 110, (Caywood,) 7 to 5, second by three lengths; Little Tom, 102, (Songer,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:44½. Amber Glints, Davezac, Harmony, Ixion, and Little Matt also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Stachelberg, 111 pounds, (Barrett,) 2 to 1, won by four lengths; Nariete, 96, (Clay,) 7 to 2, second by two lengths; Olly Gamin, 106, (Sweeney,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:29¾. Waterman, Florence Colville, Beware, Bolandis, and Clarus also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Rapalachie, 99 pounds, (Songer,) 7 to 2, won by a length; Julie D'Or, 92, (Powers,) 30 to 1, second by a head; Taglioni, 97, (Dorsey,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Denver, Hibernia, Queen, Miss Rowett, Katherine, Whiff, Fischer, and Test also ran.

Results at Oakland.

OAKLAND, Cal., March 18.—The racing to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs; selling. Billy Ayers, 108, (Thorpe,) 6 to 1, won by a head; Sea Spray, 108, (H. Martin,) 3 to 1, second by five lengths; Gold Bug, 108, (Bozeman,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:10¾. Monitor, Zamloch, and Spry Lark also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Altamox, 110, (Thorpe,) 7 to 10, won by a head; St. Distaff, 105, (H. Martin,) 12 to 5, second by five lengths; Rienzi, 106, (Slaughter,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:16¾. Fort Augustus, Roselle, Mercutio, Nebula, and Quantrell also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Baron, 101 pounds, (H. Martin,) 8 to 1, won by a head; Una Colorado, 111, (Spencer,) 8 to 1, second, by three lengths; Peter the Second, 107, (Thorpe,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:44½. Sooladic, Lonville, Huntsman, Little Flush gelding, Imp. Disparity, Sir Edward, Tar and Tartar, Devault, and Ike L., also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; selling; Major Cook, 108 pounds, (T. Sloane,) 4 to 5, won by two lengths; Candor, 106, (Thorpe,) 12 to 1, second, by three-quarters of a length; Amelia Fonso, 102, (H. Martin,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:09¼. Toano, Miss Ross, and Sir Richard also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs, selling. Joan, 100 pounds, (Thompson,) 4 to 1, won by seven lengths; Grandesia, 89, (Clawson,) even, second by half a length; Claudino, 84, (J. Wood,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:30. Argeates, La Fleca, Fullerton Lass, Heart's Ease, Let Me See, Zyphia, Apto, Mary Nievez, and Sinfalto also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs, Selling. Applause, 108 Pounds, (T. Sloane,) 4 to 5, won by two lengths; Caliente, 100, (H. Martin,) 13 to 5, second by half a length; Midlo, 102, (Slaughter,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:21¾. Lucretia Borgia, McLight, and Pollock also ran.

A RACE COURSE TO BE SOLD.

The Kentucky Association in Arrears on Its Interest.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 18.—Charles Green of St. Louis, who is a trustee for the stockholders of the Kentucky Association, who hold $30,000 worth of stock, arrived here to-day, and this afternoon inserted an advertisement in a local paper offering the grounds, grand stand, and all the property of the association for sale, because the association has failed to pay the last installment of interest, which was due several months ago.

There was a proposition in the bonds that if the interest was not paid within sixty days after it fell due the bondholders could foreclose. The Kentucky Association is the oldest racing association in operation in America. It was founded in 1826 by Henry Clay, Jesse Bledsoe, Thomas F. Marshall, and other noted men, and has held race meetings continuously ever since, save two years during the war, when all the thoroughbreds were either in military service, or were in hiding to keep the soldiers from getting them. John C. Breckinridge was its President for several years after the war closed.

The association got in a bad way, and was reorganized in 1890, when the property was bought by the present company for $105,000, the trotting association bidding against it. The property consists of sixty acres of land, a new grand stand, a betting shed, a clubhouse, stables, &c. The sale will occur May 20.

"Kentucky Horses to be Sold Here."

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 18.—A number of thoroughbred breeders, among them Col. W. S. Barnes, Catesby Woodford, L. B. Broadhead, J. N. Camden, Major Thomas, and Col. Milton Young, met here to-day and made arrangements to sell their yearlings at auction in New York in June. Each of these breeders will have a large consignment of the best in the State.

Cobweb Gun Club Tournament.

The contestants at the Cobweb Gun Club tournament yesterday shot at live birds, and among the cracks who took part were R. A. Welch, E. D. Fulford, Sim Glover, J. L. Brewer, O. K. Dickey, and W. Bennett. Five events were decided. The first was the Baychester introductory. Grimm, F. Bennett, Dickey, Welch, Zwerlein, Glover, and Brewer divided with five kills each. The Harlem Handicap was won by Dr. Judson, who killed ten birds. The Pelham Bay Sweepstakes was divided by Grimm, Bard, Glover, Kleintz, Welch, Zwerlein, Brewer, Dickey, and Beers. The Sportsmen's Scramble at five birds was divided by Kleintz, Welch, Zwerlein, Brewer, Budd, and W. Bennett. The final event was a "miss and out." It was divided by Welch, Brewer, Fulford, Budd, and Dickey, who killed seven birds each. The Cobweb Handicap will be shot to-day.

FITZSIMMONS GETS HIS MONEY.

Is Likely to Heed His Wife's Advice and Quit Fighting.

CARSON CITY, Nevada, March 18.—Robert Fitzsimmons to-day received the financial reward for his prowess.

Stakeholder "Al" Smith turned over the purse and side bets to Martin Julian, Fitzsimmons's brother-in-law and manager, this morning in "Dan" Stuart's office.

William A. Brady was present when the transfer was made. After the checks were handed over to Julian, Brady renewed his offer, made last evening, to back Corbett for another fight against Fitzsimmons for $20,000.

Julian's reply was evasive. He intimated that Fitzsimmons would soon retire from the fistic arena, and, judging by expressions uttered by the champion, it is not improbable that this will be the programme. All along Fitzsimmons has asserted that this was the last time that he would undergo the ordeal of training. Fitzsimmons's reply to Corbett after they had shaken hands in Fitzsimmons's corner yesterday indicated that the Australian was thinking of retiring.

"You've licked me fair and square," said Corbett. "Now, I want you to give me another chance."

The champion replied, coldly: "I will not fight you again."

"Then I will punch you in the head the first time I meet you on the street," was Corbett's retort.

"If you do," answered Fitzsimmons, with a bitter smile, and in an even tone, "I will kill you."

Brady still thinks that Corbett is the better man of the two, and he is willing to back his judgment.

The Corbett party, including Brady, McVey, Woods, Delaney, White, Egan, and Jeffries, deserted Shaw's Springs this evening. Brady and White went East from Reno to New York to-night, and the others returned to San Francisco.

According to his present programme, Fitzsimmons will leave Carson to-morrow with his wife and child. Martin Julian, Roeber, Hickey, and Stelzner will accompany them. It is thought that as to the future Fitzsimmons will accede to his wife's desire of making their home in New York City.

Stuart has offered a purse of $10,000 for a meeting between Fitzsimmons and "Joe" Goddard, to take place in Carson three months hence. "Billy" Madden, representing Goddard, jumped at the proposition, and Julian is thinking it over now. It will be left for the champion to decide whether he will defend his title. Mrs. Fitzsimmons is violently opposed to the idea, and it is possible that Fitzsimmons will heed her advice.

Corbett's Engagement Cancelled.

The theatrical engagement of James J. Corbett, who was to appear in "The Naval Cadet," billed for next week at the Academy of Music, has been cancelled. W. A. Brady, Corbett's manager, had made a contract for about $65,000 to bring out a play next year in which Corbett should star. It could not be learned last night whether the contract would be withdrawn.

A Dinner for Robert Fitzsimmons.

When Robert Fitzsimmons, the champion pugilist, arrives in this city, he will be entertained by his admirers with a dinner at the Hotel Bartholdi, where he made his headquarters when in New York some time ago.

Bicycles on Elevated Roads.

The elevated railroad management has decided to provide for the transportation of bicycles on all the lines, and by April 1 the new plan will be in operation. Just what provision will be made for the accommodation has not been decided upon. There may be special trains for the service, or the wheels may be carried on every train. The transportation of bicycles on the elevated roads in Brooklyn has been in operation for over a year.

Road Improvements for Cyclists.

Through the efforts of the Good Roads Committee of the Associated Cycling Clubs of the City of New York, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company has decided to place the approaches to the Madison Avenue Bridge and the driveways thereon in better shape. The committee pointed out the needed improvements to an engineer of the company, and he announced that the work would be started as soon as possible.

Land for Atlantic Yacht Club.

The Trustees of the Sea Gate Club yesterday signed the deeds transferring to the Atlantic Yacht Club the property on Coney Island, on which the new clubhouse of the latter is to be built. The land has a frontage of 600 feet on New York Bay, and will be prepared at once for the building.

Brooklyn Polo Team Beaten.

The New York Polo Team defeated the Brooklyn Polo Team last night at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn. The score was 4 to 0.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, March 18.—The British steamer Storm King, Capt. Crosby, from Antwerp to Boston, put in here to-night, short of coal.

ALBANY, March 18.—William L. Russell of Bay Shore has been appointed first assistant physician at the Willard Parker State Hospital at a salary of $2,000.

FLEMINGTON, March 18.—William Suydam, sixty-five years old, a miller of Whitehouse, was killed by an express on the Central Railroad at Whitehouse, this morning.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 18.—Leopold Salinger, aged fifty-three, a prominent carpet dealer, committed suicide by hanging himself this morning. He was suffering from nervous prostration. He was a Mason.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., March 18.—Burglars entered the Post Office at Lewiston some time last night and carried off the stamps and other supplies, and also a small amount of cash. There is no clue to the thieves.

UTICA, N. Y., March 18.—In the United States Court to-day the jury rendered a verdict finding Davis McIntyre of New Berlin guilty of demanding an illegal pension fee. He was sentenced to one year and one day's imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary.

FREEHOLD, N. J., March 18.—Judge Conover, in the Monmouth County Court here to-day gave judgment for $30,000 against the City of Long Branch, in favor of the Barber Asphalt Company. The company sued the city to recover for the work done in 1893.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—Montravelle H. Smith to-day pleaded guilty in the Quarter Sessions Court to the embezzlement of $7,000 from the Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit, and Insurance Company. Judge Yerkes imposed a sentence of one year and six months' imprisonment.

NEWARK, N. J., March 18.—The suit of Dr. Joseph H. Bryan of Asbury Park for divorce on the ground of desertion was decided in Chancery Court to-day in favor of the complainant. Dr. Bryan married Jessie B. Brand in New York in 1888. In 1893 he removed to Asbury Park, whither his wife refused to accompany him. She has since supported herself in New York by teaching music and doing newspaper work.

TRENTON, N. J., March 18.—The Heywood Brothers & Wakefield Company was incorporated here to-day, with a capital stock of $6,000,000. The incorporators are Fred H. Hitchcock and John D. Walsh of Brooklyn, Glen R. Gardner and Francis J. Beyer of New York, and Fred W. Heanter of Cranford, N. J. The new corporation grows out of the consolidation, recently announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES, of the two largest rattan manufacturing companies in the country.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 18.—In the Senate the bill amending the Philadelphia Prison act of 1883 by giving Prison Inspectors the right to admit visitors to the prison passed finally. The bill was passed in order that the friends of James B. Gentry, the actor under sentence of death in the Philadelphia County prison for the murder of his fiancée, Margaret W. Drysdale, (Madge Yorke,) the actress, may be permitted to visit him before he is hanged. The date of the execution is April 22.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises. 6:05 | Sun sets. 6:11 | Moon rises. P. M.

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook. 7:47	Gov. Is'd. 8:02	H. Gate. 9:51
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook. 8:09	Gov. Is'd. 8:28	H. Gate. 10.17

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MARCH 19.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Athos, Halifax	.....	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio G'de, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 20.

Alene, Jamaica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caribbee, Barbados	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Circassia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Rio, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	3:30 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
Kitty, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Normandie, Havre	2:00 A. M.	5:00 A. M.
La Grande Duchesse, Savannah	.....	5:00 P. M.
Louisiana, N. Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Manitoba, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Obdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santo Dom'go, H'v'a	11:00 A. M	1:00 P. M.
Valencia, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

MONDAY, MARCH 22.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MARCH 19.

Asti, Hamburg, Feb. 26.
Circassia, Glasgow, March 4.
Hekla, Christiansund, March 5.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, March 13.
Istria, Gibraltar, March 1.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, March 11.
La Grande Duchesse, Savannah, March 16.
Manitoba, London, March 4.
Mendota, Swansea, March 2.
Nueces, Galveston, March 13.
Obdam, Rotterdam, March 3.
Sardinia, Shields, Feb. 23.
Schiedam, Amsterdam, March 3.
Spree, Bremen, March 9.
St. Enoch, Rotterdam, March 4.
Sverre, Hamburg, Feb. 28.
Weimar, Bremen, March 6.
Westernland, Antwerp, March 6.

SATURDAY, MARCH 20.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, March 17.
Athen, Gibraltar, March 4.
Campania, Liverpool, March 13.
Fontabelle, St. Kitt's, March 13.
Niagara, Nassau, March 16.
Ohio, Hull, March 6.
Olympia, Gibraltar, March 5.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, March 7.
St. Paul, Southampton, March 13.

SUNDAY, MARCH 21.

Columbia, Gibraltar, March 14.
El Norte, New Orleans, March 17.
Finance, Colon, March 14.
Idaho, London, March 6.
Jeanne Consell, Pauillac, March 5.
La Champagne, Havre, March 13.

MONDAY, MARCH 22.

America, London, March 8.
Bellucia, St. Lucia, March 14.
Comanche, Jacksonville, March 19.
Cufic, Liverpool, March 12.
Seguranca, Havana, March 18.
Veendam, Rotterdam, March 10.
Wordsworth, St. Lucia, March 14.

TUESDAY, MARCH 23.

Jersey City, Swansea, March 8.
Lona, Galveston, March 17.
Olbers, St. Lucia, March 17.
Palatia, Hamburg, March 11.
Southwark, Antwerp, March 13.
Taormina, Havre, March 8.

Arrived—March 18.

SS St. Fillans, (Br.,) Stabb, Cardiff Jan. 27, in ballast to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Philadelphia, Chambers, Puerto Cabello March 10, Curacao 11th, and La Guayra 12th, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 3:55 P. M. to-day.

SS Carthagenian, (Br.,) France, Glasgow Feb. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:55 A. M. to-day.

SS Matteawan, Beynon, Rotterdam Feb. 20, in ballast to T. Hogan & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M. yesterday.

SS Pretoria, (Br.,) Richards, Southampton March 5, in ballast to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 P. M. yesterday.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Sendel, Bristol Feb. 24 and Swansea 26th, with mdse. to J. Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M. to-day.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Cameron, Liverpool March 10 and Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 11:48 A. M. to-day.

SS Bluefields, Masingo, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS El Sol, Mason, New Orleans, with mdse. to John T. Van Sickle.

Bark Atlantico, (Port.,) Piao, Oporto, 47 days, in ballast to Hagemeyer & Brun.

Sailed.

SS Richmond, for Newport News and Richmond.

SS Yorktown, for Norfolk and Newport News.

SS El Dorado, for New Orleans.

SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.

SS New York, for San Domingo City, &c.

SS Arkadia, for San Juan, &c.

SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., March 18, 9:30 P. M., south, light breeze, cloudy and foggy.

Spoken.

Ship Inchcape Rock, (Br.,) Wilson, from Portland, Ore., for Queenstown, was spoken Dec. 17 in lat. 5 S., long. 118 W.

Ship Wavertree, (Br.,) Thomas, from San Francisco Nov. 7 for Queenstown, was spoken Feb. 17 in lat. 10 S., long. 38 W.

Ship Saturnina Fanny, (Ital.,) Chiozzo, from Samarang, via St. Michael's, for Boston, was spoken March 7 in lat. 40 N., long. 51 W.

Ship Charles S. Whitney, (Br.,) Atkins, from Barry March 9 for Cape Town, was spoken March 15 in lat. 50 N., long 9 W.

Bark Eulalia, (Swed.,) Fager, from Trapani Jan. 9 for Halifax, was spoken March 2 in lat. 35 N., long. 17 W.

Bark Herbert Rickmers, (Ger.,) Baudelin, from Philadelphia Feb. 23 for Hiogo, was spoken March 10 in lat. 32 N., long. 44 W.

Notice to Mariners.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Lighthouse Board gives notice that, on or about March 25, post lights, as follows, will be established on the Mississippi River below New Orleans: A fixed white lantern light, suspended from an arm attached to a white post, 35 feet above mean high water, erected on the northerly bank of the River at Old Quarantine Station; approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from Chart 194 of the "United States Coast and Geodetic Survey," will be: Lat. north, 29.22.09; Long. West, 89.31.54. A fixed white lantern light, suspended from an arm attached to a white post, 35 feet above mean high water, erected on the southwesterly bank of the river on the Bradish Johnson Plantation, opposite Point Pleasant, in Tropical Bend. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from the above-named chart, will be: Lat. north, 29.22.00; Long. West, 89.31.54. A fixed white lantern light, suspended from an arm attached to a white post, 35 feet above mean high water, erected on the southwesterly bank of the river, about 4 miles above Harris Bayou Post Light. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from Chart 195 of the "United States Coast and Geodetic Survey," will be: Lat. North, 29.28.21; long. West, 89.40.50. A fixed white lantern light, suspended from an arm attached to a white post, 35 feet above mean high water, erected on the northerly bank of the river, opposite Pointe Celeste. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from the above-named chart, will be: Lat. North, 29.36.25; long. West, 89.50.30.

By Cable.

LONDON, March 18.—SS Mobile, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, from New York March 7 for London, passed the Isle of

FEDERAL OFFICIALS CHOSEN

Gen. Powell Clayton of Arkansas Nominated to be the Minister to Mexico.

CONSULS GENERAL APPOINTED.

Perry S. Heath for First Assistant Postmaster General, and J. H. Brigham for Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Minister to Mexico—POWELL CLAYTON of Arkansas.

Consul General at London—WILLIAM McK. OSBORNE of Massachusetts.

Consul General at Paris—J. K. GOWDY of Indiana.

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture—J. H. BRIGHAM of Ohio.

First Assistant Postmaster General—PERRY S. HEATH of Indiana.

Army Promotion—Capt. CHARLES SHALER, to the rank of Major.

Member of the Mississippi River Commission—H. L. MARINDIN.

Register Land Office, Crookston, Minn.—SYLVESTER PETERSON.

Powell Clayton.

Powell Clayton was born in Bethel, Penn., in 1833, and was educated for the profession of civil engineer. In 1855 he went to Leavenworth, Kan., and two years later was appointed city civil engineer. He retained this position until the commencement of the civil war, when he raised a company and entered the First Kansas Volunteer Infantry Regiment as Captain. In 1862, after but one year's service, he was promoted to a Colonelcy in the Fifth Kansas Cavalry, and in August, 1864, he was commissioned a Brigadier General for gallant service in the field.

At the close of the war he married and purchased a plantation in Jefferson County, Ark., upon which he lived until he was elected Governor of the State in 1868. As soon as his term expired he was chosen United States Senator for six years. His term in the Senate expired in 1877, and he then moved to Little Rock, where he lived until 1882, when he went to Eureka Springs and built the Eureka Springs Railway, of which he is President and manager.

For the last fifteen years Gen. Clayton has not held political office, but has remained active in public affairs. He has been a delegate to every Republican National convention since Grant was first nominated, and at the last convention headed the Arkansas delegation.

William McK. Osborne.

William McKinley Osborne was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, and was educated at the Poland Academy. He is a cousin, schoolmate, and comrade of President McKinley, having been in the same regiment with the President during the war. Mr. Osborne is a lawyer by profession, and first practiced in Youngstown, Ohio, of which city he was at one time Mayor. For the last ten years, however, he has made his home in Boston, Mass.

John K. Gowdy.

John K. Gowdy is a native of Indiana, having been born in Rush County. When barely fifteen years of age he ran away from home and joined the Fifth Indiana Cavalry, serving with his company for over three years. At the close of the war he returned to Rush County and for five months went to school. In 1870 he was elected Sheriff of his county, and was re-elected in 1872. Eight years later he was chosen Chairman of the Republican County Committee, and after ten years' service in that capacity was made Chairman of the State Committee, and as such was very active in the late campaign.

Joseph H. Brigham.

Joseph H. Brigham, who is nominated for Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, is a farmer living near Delta, Ohio. He served with distinction in the civil war as an officer in the Union Army. At the close of the war he returned to his farm, but soon plunged into politics, devoting himself especially to the National Grange, of which he was Master for some time. He has frequently toured the country as lecturer to granges, and was warmly indorsed for Secretary of Agriculture.

He is of imposing stature, being 6 feet 5 inches tall. During President Harrison's Administration he was one of the Commissioners appointed to negotiate with the Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians for a cession of a part of the Wild River Reservation, in Wyoming.

Perry S. Heath.

Perry S. Heath, nominated for First Assistant Postmaster General, is a newspaper man. He is a native of Indiana, and for many years resided in Marion. Later he went to Washington as correspondent for several Western newspapers, and about a year ago moved to Cincinnati, where he accepted the position of editor of The Commercial Tribune. Resigning this position, he entered into active politics during the last campaign, being one of Mr. McKinley's aides both before and after the convention. During the campaign he was chief of the Republican Literary Bureau.

Capt. Charles Shaler.

Capt. Charles Shaler is a native of Pennsylvania, but was appointed to the West Point Military Academy from Florida. He has been in active service since 1863, and was transferred to the Ordnance Department in 1867.

WHITE HOUSE CALLERS.

Candidates for Office Wait upon the President.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Things looked comparatively quiet around the White House to-day. The crowd was small, and the President had a fairly easy time. He had a conference with Secretary Alger during the morning while the applicants for office waited in the corridor.

A conference between Senator Mason and President McKinley concerning the Postmastership at Chicago was held. C. U. Gordon is the candidate of Senator Mason and the representatives in Congress from Chicago. Mr. Gordon was formerly President of the Marquette Club, and during the last campaign managed the Republican contest in one of the Chicago districts. The resignation of Postmaster Hesing makes an early appointment to the office necessary, and Senator Mason is confident that Mr. Gordon will be the man.

Ex-Representative Settle of North Carolina called with Representatives Linney and Pierson who urged his appointment as Judge of the Eastern District of North Carolina. Mr. Settle probably will get the place. Other North Carolina offices have not been so easily arranged. A big delegation from the Tar Heel State, headed by Senator Pritchard, called to talk about offices. The Congressional delegation has been unable to agree on candidates.

A candidate for Consul General at Berlin appeared to-day in the person of Dr. Hugh Pitcairn of Harrisburg, Penn. He was backed by Representatives Olmstead and Hicks. Senator Penrose and Representative Bingham of Pennsylvania saw the President in the interest of constituents, chief of whom is Charlemagne Tower of Philadelphia, who wants to be an Ambassador.

Senator Lodge saw the President in behalf of N. L. Frothingham of Boston, candidate for Commissioner of Patents. Other Massachusetts men, whose claims were presented were Boyd B. Jones of Haverhill, by Representative Moody, for District Attorney in his State, and James D. Gill of Springfield, by Representative Gillett, for United States Marshal. These candidates have been agreed on by the Massachusetts delegation in Congress. Senator Hoar was with Messrs. Moody and Gillett.

APPLICATIONS AT THE TREASURY.

Great Demand for Internal Revenue Collectorships.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—A large number of applications for appointments as Internal Revenue Collectors were made to-day. Arranged by States, the list of applicants follows:

ALABAMA—F. H. Threat of Demopolis, at Birmingham.

INDIANA—D. W. Henry of Terre Haute, at Terre Haute.

MASSACHUSETTS—A. B. Champlin of Revere, at Boston; G. Y. Banchor of Boston, at Boston.

MISSOURI—Oscar Arenzo of Bonne, at St. Louis.

MONTANA—G. C. Parkinson of Preston, Idaho, at Helena, Mon.

NEBRASKA—T. A. Schlarbitz of Lincoln, at Omaha.

NEW YORK—E. Gumpert of New York City, at New York; Thomas F. Eagan of New York City, at New York; A. P. Hinman of Brooklyn, at Brooklyn; A. W. Schumacher of Brooklyn, at Brooklyn; Theodore Meyer of New York City, at New York; William B. Jones of Jamestown, at Rochester.

NORTH CAROLINA—E. G. McMillan of Mouth of Wilson, Va., at Asheville, N. C.

OHIO—R. W. Ash of Columbus, Collector at Springfield; Charles H. Yeagley of Melrose, at Toledo; John Vogt of Deshler, at Toledo; L. D. Thurston of Cridersville, at Cleveland.

PENNSYLVANIA—C. H. Otterman of Millsborough, at Pittsburg; Robert Parrish of Marlensville, at Pittsburg; Charles Davies of Philadelphia, at Scranton.

TEXAS—S. F. Noyes of Dallas, at Dallas.

Other applications were received as follows:

CALIFORNIA—Joseph Klapenstine of San Francisco, Appraiser of Merchandise at San Francisco.

COLORADO—A. C. Carson of Denver, melter and refiner at Denver; John G. Quay of Denver, Surveyor of Customs at Denver.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Joseph Nimmo, Jr., Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; J. H. Beatty, Assistant Register of the Treasury.

ILLINOIS—William P. Williams of Chicago, Assistant Treasurer at Chicago; D. H. Mason, F. E. Morse, and J. H. Goodell, all of Chicago, Appraiser of Merchandise at Chicago.

IOWA—A. J. Yorker of Mason City, Auditor of the War Department.

LOUISIANA—H. L. Coleman of New Orleans, Collector of Customs at New Orleans.

MASSACHUSETTS—W. W. Castle and H. W. Berthong of Boston, Appraisers of Merchandise at Boston.

NEW JERSEY—John Harrison of Perth Amboy, Collector of Customs at Perth Amboy.

NEW YORK—J. H. Brewer of Trenton, N. J., Appraiser of Merchandise at New York; Peter Twanley and J. S. Isaacs of New York City, Assistant Appraisers at New York.

NEVADA—G. W. Linkens of Carson City, Superintendent of the Mint at Carson; W. C. Clarke of Carson, melter and refiner at Carson.

NORTH CAROLINA—H. P. Cheatham of Littleton, Register of the Treasury.

OHIO—G. H. Morgan, Cookeville and G. C. Sedgwick, Martin's Ferry, Register of the Treasury; Max Silverberg of Cincinnati, Appraiser of Merchandise at Cincinnati; Walter Wainwright of Cleveland, Collector of Customs at Cleveland.

TENNESSEE—T. A. Hamilton and J. P. Alban of Memphis, Surveyor of Customs at Memphis.

TEXAS—W. R. Briscoe of Coopers, Collector of Customs at Galveston.

VIRGINIA—C. I. Nourse, Casanova, Register of the Treasury.

WEST VIRGINIA—Henry Haymond, Clarksburg, Register of the Treasury.

THE MURRAY HILL BANK.

Spencer Trask and Miles M. O'Brien Turn over the Securities to the New Receivers.

ALBANY, March 18.—Superintendent F. D. Kilburn of the State Banking Department has returned from New York, where he went yesterday to assist in the transfer, by Spencer Trask and Miles M. O'Brien, of the assets of the broken Murray Hill Bank to the receivers appointed by the Court at the request of the State Banking Department, Messrs. Hobbs and Odell. The surrender of the bank's assets probably marks the end of a long ligitation which has taken place between the two sets of receivers.

Samuel Untermyer, counsel for Messrs. Trask and O'Brien, when asked last night about the transfer of the assets of the Murray Hill Bank, said:

"It is true that Messrs. Trask and O'Brien have handed over the assets to Messrs. Hobbs and Odell, but the litigation is unfortunately not yet at an end. My clients have taken this action without any formal order of court, and solely in the interest of the unfortunate depositors whose rights have been ignored by the Bank Superintendent.

"But for his action the depositors would have received a dividend of at least 30 per cent., which Messrs. Trask and O'Brien have long been prepared to pay. The cash that has been handed over will now enable Messrs. Hobbs and Odell to pay this dividend, and it is to be hoped they will do so promptly. In the circumstances, Messrs. Trask and O'Brien felt that they would be better serving the depositors by putting this money into the depositors' hands than by applying for stays and injunctions as was done by our adversaries.

"The important questions of law will now be carried to the Court of Appeals without inconvenience to the depositors. That court will be asked to express its opinion upon the extraordinary proceedings. Every court has decided that Messrs. Trask and O'Brien were properly appointed by Judge Pryor, and yet we have the surprising result of having them displaced and non-resident receivers appointed in their place at the instance of the Attorney General, thus entailing double expense upon the estate.

"The result is certainly a great disappointment to the depositors, at whose request Messrs. Trask and O'Brien were appointed; but we still believe that the wrong will be righted in the court of last resort."

Among the assets turned over by Messrs. Trask and O'Brien on Wednesday morning was about $350,000 in cash.

ROW OVER NEBRASKA COUNT.

A Legislative Committee Seizes the Ballots Cast Last November.

OMAHA, Neb., March 18.—Both the Legislative Committee and the commission to recount are camping peacefully about the ballots at Lincoln, each claiming possession. Gov. Holcomb has advised the Legislature that it has a right to take control. Attorney General Smith has asked for a mandamus to compel the recounting to proceed.

A Committee of Three from the Lower House, headed by the Sergeant at Arms, last night took forcible possession of the ballots cast at the November election, in the custody of the Secrstary of State and the Recanvass Commission recently appointed by Gov. Holcomb.

The seizure followed action taken by the House late last evening, when a resolution was adopted empowering a committee "to seize the ballots, and in case of resistance, to summon to its aid the Sergeant at Arms of this House, and to use all force necessary to gain possession and hold possession of said ballots, poll books, tally sheets, and abstracts until further order of this House."

By this action the House purposes to canvass and declare the result itself. The seizure of the ballots is in conflict with District Judge Hall's order and arrests may be attempted.

KENTUCKY SENATORIAL FIGHT.

Gov. Bradley Can Be Elected if He Will Give the Word.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 18.—Dispatches from Frankfort say that the election of Dr. W. G. Hunter as United States Senator is now only a remote possibility, and that Gov. W. O. Bradley can be elected if he will say the word.

A new Republican caucus will be called, and if Gov. Bradley does not want the nomination, it will probably go to ex-Chief Justice W. H. Holt.

A HORROR OF THE OCEAN

Seventy-Eight Lives Were Lost in the Wreck of the Ville de St. Nazaire.

ONLY FOUR MEN WERE SAVED.

A Terrible Tale of Suffering from Cold, Hunger, and Thirst—Six Days During Which Death Was Busy—The Survivors Brought in by the Schooner Hilda.

Seventy-eight lives lost; four saved to tell the story of suffering and death and the fate of the steamship Ville de St. Nazaire off the dreaded Hatteras. It is a story of torture, of death by drowning, of death from hunger, from thirst, and from exhaustion.

The Ville de St. Nazaire is the latest victim of the storms which have strewn the Atlantic with wreckage. Though old, she was considered a seaworthy craft, and she was engaged in the New York and West Indian service recently established by the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique. She left New York on her last voyage for West Indian ports on March 6, commanded by Capt. Jagueneau. She carried a general cargo, seventy-one officers and crew, and eleven passengers, one of whom was an official of the French Line. She was to stop first at Puerto Rico, and, under ordinary conditions, she should have reached there March 11. But that was not to be. Her fate was one of the most awful calamities in the record of marine disaster.

Bad weather was met from the start. A heavy mist veiled the ocean, which presented a sullen aspect, and grew more boisterous under the lashing of an increasing wind. It is said that a leak was discovered the first day out, and that the pumps were set to work. It caused no great alarm, however, though with a single transverse bulkhead the steamship was not one that could take in much water without giving grounds for apprehensions.

At the Mercy of the Elements.

The prospects grew worse on Sunday, the second day out, and Monday found the old iron vessel buffeted about at the mercy of a full gale and turbulent seas. That night the elements broke out in wild frenzy. The combers made a breach over the decks, they ripped off the hatches, and under their terrific bombardment the doors of the cabin were battered in. Water flooded the saloon, filled the hold, and rushed into the engine room. The fires were extinguished, and amid the steam that filled the fire and engine rooms, the engineers, firemen, and stokers, mostly colored San Domingans, fought their way to the decks.

With loss of steerage-way, the steamship broached to, and, rolling in the trough, the boisterous seas overwhelmed her. She settled until her decks were nearly awash. Driven from the shelter of cabins, passengers and crew rushed to the decks. There were two women, one a passenger, accompanied by her husband, with three little children and a babe, and the other a stewardess. The passengers were got on top of the cabin, but the swirling torrents carried many over the bulwarks.

Before this the Captain had given orders to provision the boats, but most of the ship's stores had been destroyed, and the work of getting to the boats and clearing them away meant sacrifice of lives. It was a fight for life, however, and desperately the seamen went to their work, driven back time and again, their ranks each time depleted by the onslaught of the waves. Four boats were released from their fastenings only to be smashed against deck or bulwark.

A few provisions were finally got into the remaining four boats. It was midnight now, and darkness had long added its terror to the horror of the tragedy. Who were lost or how many, and who filled the boats as they were lowered away, and how many, will never be known.

The Four Who Lived.

It is known that in one of those boats there were thirty-eight persons. Of these only four lived to find rescue. They were:

Capt. Jules Berri, Inspector of the French Line.

Alphonse Maire, ship's physician.

Pierre Sauts, fourth engineer.

Juan de Dios Tejada, passenger.

They were brought to this port by the schooner Hilda, Capt. Rines, bound from Savannah, March 5, with lumber for New York.

For six days their boat was tossed about. They were six days of pitiable suffering. When the boats first got away from the wreck Capt. Berri had a lantern, which was swung as a signal that the other boats might keep near. Thrown wildly hither and thither, now on end, now rolled to the gunwale, the lantern was dashed to pieces. Men were thrown out and never seen again. Daylight revealed half of the original number gone, or drowned in the water that half filled the little craft. Mrs. Tejada was of those in the boats, and, clinging to her little brood, she was in turn held by her husband.

The other boats had disappeared. The steamship was not within the horizon. The castaways scanned the waters as their boat mounted the back of a wave, but not a sail or puff of smoke held out hope of rescue. Capt. Berri doled out meagrely the scanty provisions. There was no water. The water aboard ship had been spoiled by the salt sea-water, and the sea-water also soaked the provisions that alone could keep life in the shipwrecks.

Six Days of Suffering.

Illy-clothed and clothing torn and drenched, the unfortunates were suffering the torture of freezing, added to that of thirst and hunger, for hunger was poorly satisfied with the mouthfuls of salt-water-soaked food that but added to the pangs of thirst. One by one they succumbed to one of these hardships.

The children cried for food, and one after another their little emaciated bodies became cold and stiff in death. The distraught mother was driven frantic. Eluding the vigilance of her husband, she drank some salt water to relieve her own thirst. She became delirious after that, and died a few hours later. Tejada would have jumped in the sea, but was restrained.

Capt. Berri, an old seaman, knew better how to control himself than many, and best resisted the ravages of thirst and other hardships. Deaths occurred by day and night. The seas calmed after the first day.

It was on Sunday last that the Hilda bore down. She brought the rescued men into this port, sending them to the city by the tug Idlewild, while she was towed by another tug up the Lower Bay and to Perth Amboy, where she is now lying.

STORY OF THE RESCUE.

How Capt. Rines Found the Boat—State of the Survivors.

The story of the rescue is thus told by Capt. Rines of the Hilda:

"Saturday, the 13th, the day before we picked up the boat, the wind was southeast and east, and the rain came down in torrents. On Sunday the weather was fine, but there was a good sailing breeze, and there was a long swell, which did not interfere with navigation. On Sunday, about noon, as near as I remember, I sighted the boat of the steamer drifting about two miles away and to the windward of us.

"I ordered the schooner headed for the boat, and we went to windward of it. When quite near we saw men in it, and hailed them, but got no answer, and did not quite understand their situation, as their eyes were open and they looked at us. As we drew up alongside we threw them a rope, but the men in the boat did not move, although they seemed to understand everything. I then told Frank Johnson, one of my sailors, to jump into the boat and make fast, which he did. He was followed by another sailor, and we then hauled the men out of the boat up on deck.

"I noticed there was at the time four dead men in the boat, besides the four live ones. After we had the latter on board we let the boat and its dead go adrift, as there was no use in bringing the boat along as it would only have been in the way. We then carefully carried the rescued men into the cabin, took off their wet clothes, gave them a good rubbing, and put dry clothes on them. We then gave them some hot drinks, consisting of coffee and milk and water, and a little food, but they were in no condition to eat or digest food just then.

"I noticed that their hands and feet were very much swollen, but their bodies were emaciated. They could not stand nor even talk, except in a few mumbled words. We could make but little out of them. We picked them up in latitude 37degrees 48 minutes, and longitude 74 degrees 5 minutes. That was off the Winter quarter lightship, 70 or 80 miles from the Virginia coast.

"After the rescue, we had light wind and kept our course for this port. When off Barnegat, yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, we took the tug Idlewild, and she towed us to Sandy Hook, where we transferred the rescued men to her and let her take them to New York to be properly taken care of."

Pitiable State of Survivors.

The survivors were landed at the French Line pier Wednesday evening. Agent Forget of the French Line had Capt. Berri taken to the Hotel Martin, where he was placed in the care of a physician. Friends of Mr. Tejada were notified, and he was taken away in a carriage. Dr. Maire and Engineer Sauts were quartered in the French Line steamship La Bourgogne, which is lying at the pier, and were there cared for by Dr. Delpech, the ship's physician.

Thomas A. Wolfe, who is the official stenographer at the French Line pier, said yesterday that the four survivors, when they were brought in from Perth Amboy on the Idlewild, were the most pitiable objects he had ever seen. They were emaciated, their faces were drawn with suffering and the fearful nervous strain they had undergone, and they seemed too weak to breathe.

Their clothing indicated that it had been caught up at random, and that the preparation for departure from the steamship had been made in great haste. Even Capt. Berri wore an old skull cap, and had nothing on his feet but a pair of much worn overshoes.

Juan de Dios Tejada, the surviving passenger, had not yet fully recovered his senses, and was through some freak of crazed fancy clinging to a box of matches he had picked up somewhere.

The men remained on the Idlewild about two hours, until preparations could be made for their safe-keeping.

Mr. Tejada's Misfortunes.

Mr. Tejada was better yesterday, although he was yet hysterical and weak. As his mind clears his comprehension of the loss of his wife and four children and the horror of the circumstances becomes intensely acute. He seems unable to think of anything else. While he is kept in bed, he has communicated with those who befriended him while he lived here. In a letter to one of these, which he wrote yesterday, he told in pathetically simple and few words the story of his experience since he left here. "I have," he wrote, "seen my wife and four children die of hunger and cold one by one and could do nothing to help them."

The disaster is the culmination of a series of misfortunes for Tejada. He is a Cuban, but moved to San Domingo and married there. He came to this country four years ago, and first went to live in one of the smaller towns in the interior of the State. He is a mechanical engineer, and could find no work by which he could support his family. Later he came here, and lived on the east side. He made friends among the Cubans, and was regarded as an intelligent and honorable man, but ill luck followed him steadily. At last he obtained from friends in San Domingo the money with which he paid his passage on the Ville de St. Nazaire.

Capt. Berri Still Weak.

Capt. Berri, who had been making a trip of inspection of the company's various services, had finished an examination of the New York business when he sailed on the Ville de St. Nazaire, to visit the various ports of call in the West Indies. A result of his work in New York was the suspension of Supt. West of the French Line. The nature of the discoveries which led to the Superintendent's suspension was not made known, and will not be until the main office has acted upon Capt. Berri's report.

No one was permitted to see Capt. Berri yesterday. Dr. L. de Plasse, who attended him, said: "He can eat nothing but beef tea. A little ship's biscuit was about all they had for six days. They could eat little on the schooner. The schooner's Captain did everything he could for the unfortunate men. When rescued they were helpless, and it cannot be said how long they had lain hopeless. They had not had strength to remove the dead. Capt. Berri will recover, but the strain upon his system is such as to render him dangerously weak, and it will take time for him to regain his strength."

Dr. Maire and Engineer Sauts were seen aboard La Bourgogne yesterday, where they were being cared for by Dr. Delpech. They both were in a highly nervous state, and the engineer could do little more than articulate an occasional corroboratory phrase of the story which Dr. Maire told.

Dr. Maire's Story.

The doctor spoke with difficulty. He said that most of the crew were San Domingans. All of them behaved well throughout, in spite of the strain under which they labored, and there were no acts of brutality or inhumanity attempted in any effort to save themselves. There were thirty-seven in the boat with him, but only half were left in the morning. They had been washed out of the boat by the seas.

Most of those who subsequently died were drowned—some of them in the bottom of the boat. The boat was half filled with water, and as they fell exhausted from their seats, and others fell upon them, water covered their faces, and thus they died.

"We said short prayers over the dead," said the doctor, "and threw over the bodies, till at the last our strength had left us and we were in a dazed state; thus there were four dead bodies in the boat when we were picked up. At least one man deliberately jumped into the sea while in a state of delirium. I don't know who he was. We seemed to disappear gradually and no record was kept. I kept my head to the last day and then lost consciousness."

THOSE WHO WERE LOST.

Agent Is Hopeful that Some May Have Been Saved.

Agent Forget is hopeful that the other boats may have been picked up by passing craft. Had a steam vessel rescued them they would probably have reached some port before now. A sailing vessel might have saved them and not yet reached port.

Meantime the entire list of passengers and crew, except the four rescued, is the list of lost, which is as follows:

Passengers—Bound for San Domingo—Mrs. Juan de Dios Tejada and her four children, Albert Dumois, and Louis Dumois: for Port-au-Prince—Mr. N. A. Sauoranell; for Mayaguez—Ramon Jiminez.

Officers and crew: Captain—Paul Jagueneau; Second Captain—Pierre Nuolai; First Lieutenant—Andre de Andreis; Second Lieutenant—Suffren Hubert; Chief Engineer—Phillippe Mariani; Second Engineer—Germain Giraud; Third Engineer—Marius Laurenzetti; Purser—Charles Lejeune; Quartermaster—Gaetan Picard; Carpenter—Louis Michell.

Seamen—Dominique Sarona, Pierre Buvac, Louis Calabar, Calixte Ludon, Leopold Paupard, Adolphe Himmer, Alexis Maudet, Tertullen Terme, Jules St. Catherine, Leon Blamon, Joseph Chandiere, Alexandre Blachefort, Felix Feri, Victor Dupeltier, Fernand Ludon, Xavier Ozias, Pascal Yo, and Louis Miron.

Firemen—Victor Cafara, Antoine Cattoni, Frederic Samuel, Eugene Salvert, Paul Malbert, Placide Cacheux, Romolo Cornelle, Victor Vicino, Marie Walcondof, Marc Amilear, Jean Cordieres, Julian Thomin, Ange Tognarelli, Eugene Hugoneue, Francois Theodore, Joseph Kadil, Louis Madeleine, and Ed. Delila.

Stokers—Georges Butin, Victorin Marny, Frederic Fortune, Edward Bazar, Auguste Laloupe, and Charles Mariot. Stewards—L. Charles, chief; Henri Clement, Francois Dore, Francois Eriche, Henri Begatin, Faustin Augustin, Emile Dumeur, Sebastien Portier, Louis Carrard; stewardess, Mrs. Cecille Lavelle; head waiter, Arsene Gouillet; waiters, Leon Dupontal and Romanot; chief clerk, Marius Venture; second clerk, Theodore Landa; Etienne Combat, baker, and hospital nurse, Thomas Paisible.

Ramon Jimenes.

Ramon Jiminez lived at 566 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, and was a teacher of French, German, and Spanish. He received day pupils at his home, and also visited their homes and gave instruction. He was well and favorably known, and, living in an excellent neighborhood, had large and profitable classes. He lived with his brother, J. J. Jiminez, a contracting engineer, who is now engaged in building the docks at the foot of Washington Street. Both brothers were unmarried, and rented rooms in the house from Mr. and Mrs. Goubaud.

Prof. Jimenez was called to Mayaguez, his native town in Porto Rico, by a letter from his mother announcing the death of his father, and asking that one of the brothers return to settle up the estate. They decided it would be easier for Ramon to go, and he was to have reached home yesterday.

J. J. Jimenez, when he learned of his brother's fate, was almost crazed with grief. He communicated with the steamship company through friends, and was so prostrated that a physician was summoned, who ordered him to go to bed. He could not be seen last night. Inquiries were sent into the house all during the afternoon and evening by friends of the two men.

Ramon Jiminez was twenty-five years old. His brother is about forty years old. There is another brother and a sister with the mother in the West Indies home.

Others Who Were Lost.

Capt. Paul Jaqueneau, before taking command of the Ville de St. Nazaire, was Second Captain on several steamers in the transatlantic service of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, and he was well known in the West Indian trade. He was regarded as a courteous officer by those who have become familiar with him while crossing from New York to Havre in the steamers La Bretagne, Bourgogne, and Gascogne. He was with the St. Nazaire on her first trip.

Purser Lejeune will be missed in the French colony in this city, where he made many friends.

Albert Dumois was a brother of Hypolito Dumois, a fruit importer of this city, and leaves a wife and four children in San Diego, Cuba. He was forty years old. Louis, who perished along with him, was his nephew, twenty-three years old. Albert was a wealthy planter when the insurrection broke out in Cuba, and, although he was a non-participant in the struggle there, his plantation has been confiscated. He and Louis arrived in New York four days before the St. Nazaire sailed, during which time they were guests of Hypolito. They were both on the way to San Domingo to engage in planting there when the disaster overtook the vessel. Mr. Dumois intended to make his home in San Domingo and bring his family out of San Diego as soon as matters should assume a permanent shape. Hypolito is their only near relative in this country, and he sent a message to Cuba informing the family of his brother of the sad event.

THE WRECKED STEAMER.

Money Value of the Loss—Other Disasters of the Same Line.

The Ville de St. Nazaire was a single-screw vessel, built in Bordeaux in 1870, and registering 2,640 tons. In November, 1896, she was surveyed at this port. She had 650 horse power compound engines, and was 284 feet long, 40 feet 4 inches breadth, and had 27 feet 4 inches depth of hold. Her hull was of iron and she had one bulkhead. The vessel was formerly engaged in the Marseilles and Colon trade, but was for some time past in the freight-carrying business between this city and various West Indian and South American ports. The ill-fated steamer was only on her second trip in the latter trade, and was bound for several Haitien, Dominican, and Jamaican ports, also Barbados and La Guayra. She had accommodations for thirty passengers. At Port de France she was to have made connection with her successor in the Marseilles-Colon trade.

The Ville de St. Nazaire was valued at $250,000, the cargo at $50,000, and she carried $25,000 worth of gold. The cargo consisted of 610 barrels of flour, 500 boxes soap, 1 hogshead tobacco, 100 barrels pork, 1,025 boxes dried fish, 650 gallons oil, besides smaller quantities of sugar, lard, nails, starch, baking powder, shoes, belting, rice, and a few other articles.

Other disasters to vessels of the French Line are recalled by the present loss. The most serious was that caused by the collision of the Ville du Havre with the Scotch iron sailing vessel Loch Earn, on Nov. 22, 1873, resulting in the loss of 226 lives, among whom were members of prominent New York families. The Loch Earn took eighty-seven persons aboard.

On April 3, 1874, the steamer Europe was abandoned after springing a leak off the coast of Brittany. No loss of life occurred. In the same month the Amerique was abandoned in a furious gale off the French coast, and one life lost—the Second Captain. In 1877 this same vessel went ashore in a fog at Long Branch, and in January, 1895, she was at length totally lost off Savanilla.

Cape Hatteras is the most dreaded spot along the Atlantic coast line of the United States, and many wrecks have occurred near it. Aside from collisions, serious disasters due to founderings and raging seas are recorded from the watery expanse in its vicinity. As far back as 1857 the Central America, bound from Aspinwall to New York, was wrecked near it and 450 lives lost, many of them being miners returning with gold valued at $2,000,000. The sloop of war Bainbridge perished in a tempest in 1863, a colored cook alone being left to tell the story. In 1866 the Evening Star foundered off the cape and 254 passengers and crew were drowned.

RIALTO SURVIVORS IN PORT.

Their Vessel Burned at Sea—A Rescue by the Carthaginian.

The Allan State Line steamer Carthaginian, Capt. France, arrived in port yesterday from Glasgow, having on board the survivors of the steamship Rialto, Wilson Line, which was abandoned afire in midocean on March 5.

The Rialto, with a crew of twenty-eight men and a general cargo, which included a quantity of chemicals, left Newcastle for this port on Feb. 21. Immediately after she had set to sea a storm arose, and increased in violence during the following days. On the morning of March 3 smoke was discovered escaping from the fore hold, where the chemicals were stored. Capt. Rippeth ordered his men to quarters, and the fire hose was turned on, and soon the fire had been apparently extinguished, and at 6 o'clock in the morning the crew were ordered below to get something to eat. John Howe, the third engineer, and Chief Officer Coleman lingered upon the deck.

"Suddenly," said Coleman yesterday, "the fore hatch flew up from under us, lifting us into the air. I knew nothing more until many hours afterward."

At the sound of the explosion the Captain and crew rushed to the deck. Howe, frightfully wounded and bleeding, was up in the rigging of the ship, where he had become entangled. His body was brought down and buried at sea. Lifeboats had been torn away by the storm, and the crew were almost in utter despair.

The startling discovery was made that the iron plates of the ship's sides had been loosened, and that water was slowly making its way into the vessel. Orders were given to heave about and start back to Queenstown, about 700 miles distant.

Signals of distress were raised, and after ten hours' anxious waiting, at 8 o'clock on the morning of March 3, the Carthaginian was sighted.

The storm had not abated, however, and for forty-six hours no lifeboat could be launched. Finally, Friday morning the sea calmed slightly, and Second Officer Tierney, with some of the crew of the Rialto, launched a boat, and after a struggle succeeded in reaching the Carthaginian. Capt. France asked for volunteers, and Fourth Officer Taylor and five able seamen responded. The entire crew of twenty-eight men were safely conveyed to the rescuing vessel. The Rialto was in flames before she was lost to sight.

The Rialto was owned by Thomas Wilson, Sons & Co. She was built in Hull, in 1878. Her length was 310 feet, and her burden 1,790 net tons.

Teutonic's Tempestuous Voyage.

The Teutonic of the White Star Line, from Liverpool and Queenstown, arrived in this port yesterday afternoon after a tempestuous voyage. Kate McKenna, a steerage passenger, had her right ankle broken during a storm. Fourth Officer English had his thigh broken, and Quartermaster Balmer received internal injuries by being struck by a big wave.

Among the passengers were Mrs. Annie Besant, R. W. Dana, H. L. Elmendorf, Mrs. Elmendorf, Mungo Park, Sir Donald A. Smith, and J. Bruce Ismay.

A SHIP ROUGH USED AT SEA.

The Cambrian King Loses Her Sails and Part of Her Cargo.

NORFOLK, Va., March 18.—The ship Cambrian King arrived in Hampton Roads yesterday with her sails gone, they having been blown away in a storm last Sunday week.

She is loaded with oil, shipped by the Standard Oil Company, and was bound from New York to Hongkong, China.

She had a severe experience, and the crew was about to cut away her spars when the wind shifted and the storm abated. As it was it was necessary to throw overboard 2,450 cases of oil. The cargo shifted, which may necessitate unloading.

The Captain's wife and children had a narrow escape from drowning in the course of the storm, the cabin nearly filling with water before they could be got out. They were rescued by the steward, and in five minutes after they got out the cabin was full of water.

GORDY MAY BE LYNCHED.

A Mob Gathering to Break the Jail at Georgetown, Del.

GEORGETOWN, Del., March 18.—A Coroner's jury to-day found that Mrs. Mary Lewis, or Gordy, had been murdered by her husband, James M. Gordy. A report has reached here that a mob is gathering with the intention of lynching Gordy before daylight.

So imminent is the danger that Sheriff Johnson has sworn in deputies to be in readiness to make a stand against any lynching party.

The inquest was held at Milton. The feeling against Gordy has been very pronounced, and, as open threats of lynching were made if the suspected man should be brought from the jail here to be present at the inquest, Sheriff Johnson was afraid to take Gordy to Milton. The Coroner's jury found that the woman was killed by Gordy.

Gordy was the object of many threats at Milton and Milford. To-night Sheriff Johnson received word that parties of men were gathering at Milton and Milford with the intention of lynching Gordy.

The jail here in which Gordy is confined is a flimsy structure, and could be easily forced by determined men. A single man, who, strangely enough, has served a sentence of imprisonment for wife-murder, such as Gordy is accused of, is the only custodian of the jail.

The Attorney General's Views.

BALTIMORE, March 18.—In an interview with Attorney General R. C. White of Delaware, who has been in charge of the collection of evidence against James M. Gordy, accused of the murder of his wife at Georgetown, Del., Mr. White compares Gordy to H. H. Holmes, and says that his (Gordy's) crimes have been even more atrocious than those fastened upon Holmes.

Mr. White expects to prove that Gordy was instrumental in causing the deaths of his first wife and his father.

"Before the jury," said Mr. White, "I will outline what part Gordy took in the ending of the life of his first wife and the sudden and peculiar death of his father. By the death of the former his pockets were filled with money which was paid by the insurance company that had taken the risk on her life. Gordy has also received insurance on three buildings which were burned.

"The death of Mrs. Gordy, or Lewis, his last victim, was prompted, in my opinion, by a desire on his part to get possession of her money and property. This theory has been strengthened to-day. I received a letter from an agent of the Prudential Life Insurance Company of Newark. He stated that he had a conversation with Mrs. Gordy. She said she desired to take out a policy on her life. When the agent called to take the application, Mrs. Gordy had vacated the house. This desire on Mrs. Gordy's part for a policy, in my mind, was inspired by the man who is now charged with her murder.

"How much money Mrs. Gordy possessed is yet unknown, as the authorities have not been able to sift this part of the case. We have evidence to show that she was in possession of some means, and the amount known to us is, in my opinion, sufficient to have induced Gordy to do the killing."

NATIONAL GUARD'S GUNS.

The Bill Before the Legislature to Accept a Federal Offer.

Members of the National Guard are much interested just now in the question of new guns. There is a strong sentiment in favor of accepting the offer of the Federal Government to exchange Springfield rifles for the old Remingtons now in use. The Murphy bill, now pending in the Legislature, authorizing this exchange is backed by considerable influence throughout the State, although there are some members of the National Guard who favor the Savage gun.

The "Association for Securing an Improved and Uniform Arm for the Use of the National Guard of the State of New York" was formed a few weeks ago, "for the purpose of urging beneficent legislation in behalf of the National Guard, but more particularly to obtain a proper and satisfactory arm." Capt. William B. Smith of the Twenty-second Regiment is President of this association. He said yesterday: "The Remington rifles now used were made over twenty-five or thirty years ago, are worn out, and many of them are absolutely useless in the hands of the soldiery. The Springfield is comparatively a new rifle, and in the judgment of army experts and military officials it is the best possible gun available at the present time to put in the hands of the State troops. The Springfield rifles are to be obtained without any expense to the State, except for transporting them, and can be obtained at once. Every State in the Union except the State of New York has accepted the offer of the Federal Government and exchanged its arms for the Springfield rifle."

Capt. Smith added that the effort to defeat the Murphy bill at Albany was made on behalf of a number of well-known politicians of O

WANAMAKER'S GOLDEN SALON—MILLINERY

The combination between Jupiter Pluvius and Saint Patrick for a joint celebration on the 17th of March hoodoos that date for the retail merchant. Rain is believed to be always a certainty.

The First View date of the Assembled Millinery was therefore fixed for the 18th instead of the 17th. But the myth and the Irishman slipped down the calendar with the rain just one day, and they thought the Millinery Epiphany was perforce off.

But rain could not dampen the ardor nor chill the interest of the splendid company that desired to find out 'what we know about Millinery." The question will be answered again to-day.

Paris, London, and New York trimmed Bonnets and Hats in the Golden Salon. A great combination.

Society approves. The milliners approve. The great importers approve. Paris is envious.

You are invited for to-day and to-morrow.

After Millinery the next step in our progressive storekeeping is the proper housing of our Upholstery Goods.

They are now in their new abode on the Third Floor. Ample space, splendid light, elegant furniture and fixtures, unite in the conditions for the proper showing of Upholstery Stuffs.

In an Oriental room under lamps that might light a bungalow, are the queer stuffs and things that decorative art claims from Java, Persia, India and Japan.

Hard by is our latest acquisition—the Wall Paper Store. High art Papers that are costly, and other Papers that although beautiful are also cheap.

House decoration needs professional help—*that* we are ready to supply. We have the stuffs, we have the employes to put them in form, we have the men of taste to suggest, the design, to unite, to combine. Ask for the chief of the Upholstery store.

ANOTHER STEP IN OUR STORE-KEEPING

An apartment beautifully furnished awaits your inspection on the fourth floor—in the Furniture store.

It illustrates various sorts of decoration and furnishings—all supplied from the stocks now on sale in this store.

The three items of the day:

The Golden Salon—Millinery, second floor.

The Oriental Room and Upholstery store, third floor.

The Furnished Apartment, fourth floor.

John Wanamaker

BARRY'S ANTI-TRUST VIEW

A Minority Report as the Result of the Lexow Investigation—Restrictive Laws Suggested.

THE DEPARTMENT STORES.

A Measure for Regulation Is Proposed—Plan to Prevent the Organization of Monopolies in Trade and Commerce—Evils That Exist May Be Lessened.

ALBANY, March 18.—Assemblyman Barry, the Democratic representative of the Assembly on the Lexow Trust Investigating Committee, to-day submitted a minority report as a result of the investigation. The report says: "It has been established, as a result of the committee's investigations:

"First—That domestic and foreign corporate monopolies in the necessaries of life have been created or permitted to operate in this State.

"Second—That such monopolies exist and operate principally by means of the enormous amount of capital actually employed or capitalization permitted.

"Third—That there is no limit in this State to the amount of capital which may be so employed.

"Fourth—That the stock of such monopolies is made the subject of general sale, speculation, and manipulation.

"Fifth—That there is no sufficient provision in the laws of this State for the curbing, expulsion, or dissolution of monopolies against the welfare of citizens of this State.

Mr. Barry's Remedy.

"To the end that the ideas heretofore outlined may be put into operation, I have the honor to recommend to the Legislature the adoption of a course of legislation on the following lines:

"First—A bill to absolutely limit the amount of capital which may be employed by a corporation heretofore or hereafter organized in this State for the purpose of manufacturing or dealing in any of the necessaries of life.

"No stocks or bonds of such a corporation shall be issued except at par, and for moneys or property actually going in the treasury of said corporation. By no other means can individual, or even moderate corporate enterprise, in the ordinary vocations be saved from annihilation.

"Second—A bill to prohibit the locating in this State of foreign corporations organized for the purpose of manufacturing or dealing in any of the necessaries of life, whose capital shall exceed the limits placed on the capital of domestic corporations. Common justice to our own citizens would, of course, demand a measure of this latter kind, but it will be apparent to all that general measures of the character above indicated would need to be supplemented by—

"Third—A bill to limit the number of such corporations which an individual or a group of individuals may organize or control. Such a bill would be necessary to prevent, even in a measure, the organization by, say, half a score of men of half a score of such corporations, designed to operate together, with an aggregate capital of ten times the statutory limit. This danger could be completely avoided, however, only by—

"Fourth—A bill to require that incorporators and Directors shall be the actual and continuing (the latter term to be interpreted with reference to the mutability of human affairs) owners of a lare majority of the stock of such corporations.

"The familiar and pestilential dummy Director would then disappear from a field long dishonored by his subservience to corporate rapacity. It would, of course, be essential to extend these provisions to foreign corporations by requesting them to show substantial compliance with our laws before admitting them to do business in this State.

"When it is reflected that corporations neither organized nor located within this State, and exempt from all of the restrictions above recommended, may yet, by contract with citizens of this State, and contrary to public policy, obtain control within the State of one or more of the necessaries of life, the need at once becomes plain for—

"Fifth—A bill providing that any citizen of this State who shall further the operations in this State of such a corporation shall be guilty of a crime. Far-reaching as such laws would undoubtedly be, it may well be doubted if they would bring the relief required by present conditions without—

To Limit Listing.

"Sixth—A bill to prohibit the listing or general marketing of the stock of corporations organized for the purpose of manufacturing or dealing in the necessaries of life.

"There can be no honest motive and no reasonable excuse for placing the stock of such corporation on the market. The promoters of this corporation should be required to use its own money for the purpose of the enterprise, and required also to take all the attendant risk. The present widely-employed system of marketing such stock permits such promoters to obtain from confiding or speculative outsiders the money with which to float their schemes to a position where manipulation of the stock may be taken up with great profit to themselves and with the almost certain result that the confiding are made desperate by loss, the speculative confirmed in the gambling habit, and society at large to that extent wronged and injured. No speculation by Directors or officers in stock of said corporations should be permitted.

"The foregoing recommendations, designed as they are to effect the complete control of monopolies by the State, would still prove ineffective in the absence of—

"Seventh—A bill to give local authorities, as, for example, the Boards of Supervisors, the power to initiate actions at the expense of the county, to dissolve or expel monopolies.

"A law of this nature would place the responsibility for the proper supervision of such corporations with officials who are directly and continuously in touch with the people. Such a provision as to the expenses would operate as a check on merely vexatious actions, and the people would no longer be dependent for relief on the slow and cumbrous methods of the Attorney General's office.

Mr. Barry's Arguments.

"There undoubtedly are those who will reject the above recommendations as revolutionary, and who will maintain that they are certain, if enacted, to paralyze the commerce of the State. To such I would reply that whatever of a revolutionary nature as may be found in the situation is contained in the evils complained of, not in the remedies proposed, and that it were far better that trade should temporarily languish than that substantial liberty should permanently perish. Furthermore, the recommendations are directed not against legitimate corporate enterprise, however gigantic, nor against corporations of moderate size and lawful motive engaged in general trade. Such enterprises are usually beneficial to society, or at least do not threaten the State with overthrow nor the people with bondage, as do the unbridled, unconscionable, and unlawful monopolies with which your committee has had to do.

A Final Plea.

"While it may be somewhat aside from the exact province of your committee, yet I cannot refrain at this time from directing the attention of the Legislature to that contemporary and companion of the corporate monopoly—the department store. The passage of this recent commercial invention across the mercantile field is marked by the ruin of numerous previously prosperous tradesmen, and the desolation of an army of employes. There is no need and no place for such an institution in the commercial economy of our State. It is the expression of personal greed made possible by unlimited capital. Every corrective provision here sought to be applied to other monopolies may well be used against this later enemy of society, with an added provision, however, to limit the number of distinctive wares which may be dealt in by one management under one roof.

"The majority report of the committee shows what was claimed from the first, that it was not appointed to suggest remedial legislation."

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Exclusive Styles. Unsurpassed for Beauty, Durability, and Low Prices.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Many Bills Survivors of Prior Congresses Offered in the Senate—House in Session Fifteen Minutes.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—A lage number of bills, most of them survivors of the last and prior Congresses, were introduced and referred.

The correspondence with the German Government relating to insurance companies was taken up and referred.

The Constitutional amendment for popular election of United States Senators was reintroduced by Mr. Turpie, (Dem., Ind.,) who announced his purpose to address the Senate upon it next Monday.

Mr. Gear, (Rep., Iowa,) from the Committee on Pacific Railroads, reported the bill which was pending last session for the adjustment of the Government debt through a commission, to consist of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Attorney General—the settlement to be submitted in writing to the President for his approval or disapproval, and not to be binding unless approved by him. He desired to have it made the "unfinished business" for a month hence; but objection was made by several Senators, and the bill was placed on the calendar.

Mr. Gear also reported a bill for an adjustment between the United States Government and the Sioux City and Pacific Railway Company, and it was placed on the calendar.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) offered a resolution which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire and report whether the islands of St. Croix, St. John, and St. Thomas, in the West Indies, can be purchased now from the Danish Government in accordance with the treaty of 1867, and whether, if they be not purchased by the United States, it is probable they will be sold by the Danish Government to some other power.

At the close of the morning business the Senate, at 1 o'clock, proceeded to the consideration of executive business. At 2:15 o'clock the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

House Waiting for the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—In the House to-day, after the Chaplain's prayer and reading of The Journal, Mr. Henderson (Rep., Iowa,) stated that the Committee on Ways and Means would not be ready to report the Tariff bill until to-morrow. He moved that the House adjourn until Friday. This was agreed to without division. The session lasted fifteen minutes.

ADMIRAL RAMSAY'S SUCCESSOR

Capt. Albert Kautz Probably to be Chief of the Navigation Bureau.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—It is practically settled in the Navy Department that Admiral Ramsay's successor as Chief of the most important naval bureau, that of Navigation, will be Commodore Albert Kautz, now a Captain, who will be promoted April 5 on Admiral Ramsay's retirement.

It was ordered to-day that Capt. Kautz be detached from the command of the receiving ship Wabash, at Boston, April 5, and wait orders.

He will be succeeded on the Wabash by Capt. H. F. Picking, now on the Board of Survey, at Washington.

Will Not Extradite Bennett.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Secretary of State to-day cabled the Consul at Cape Town to permit the release of J. Aubrey Bennett, who was detained there a few days ago for embezzlement at Utica, N. Y., the Governor of New York having telegraphed the State Department that the local authorities did not feel like incurring the expense involved in returning Bennett to Utica for trial.

Haupt as International Arbiter.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—L. M. Haupt of Philadelphia has been selected as the umpire in the dispute between Colombia and the United States in the case of the confiscation by the Government of the property of the Cauca Railway Company in that republic.

Iasigi Before the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The case of Joseph Iasigi, Turkish Consul at Boston, has reached the Supreme Court of the United States, and will be argued some day next week.

SHOT HIS WIFE'S FAMILY.

Then Fees Went to His Home and Killed Himself.

WAMEGO, Kan., March 18.—William Fees, a farmer living five miles west of this place, blew out his brains last night after a murderous assault, in which he attempted to exterminate a whole family.

Fees's wife recently left him and returned to the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Johnson. Yesterday Fees went to the house, and after his wife had reiterated her determination never to live with him again, he shot her, her mother, and his sister-in-law, Miss Johnson, and his wife's father. None of the women can recover, and it is doubtful if Mr. Johnson will live.

Fees then returned to his own home and killed himself.

TWO GUNBOATS LAUNCHED.

The Wheeling and Marietta Take the Water in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 18.—Two war vessels launched simultaneously was the unusual spectacle witnessed by many thousands of people at the yards of the Union Iron Works this morning. The vessels are the gunboats Wheeling and Marietta, and among the interested spectators of their baptism were delegations from the West Virginia and Ohio cities in honor of which they are named.

Not a hitch occurred in the arrangements and precisely at 10:54 o'clock the signal for the launching was given and the two vessels slid gracefully into the water from different slips. Mrs. H. Clifford More of Naples, Cal., formerly of Marietta, Ohio, christened the Marietta. The sponsor of the Wheeling was Miss Lucy S. Brown of Wheeling, West Va.

It is expected that these vessels will be ready for sea in about sixty days, as a large portion of the machinery is already in place and the boilers are on board and fitted in each of the vessels.

Camp & Co. to Stop Business.

The piano and organ firm of Camp & Co., with warerooms at 157 and 159 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and at 237 State Street, Chicago, where it has been established for the past thirty years, has taken steps to wind up business, by appointing W. A. Bacon trustee. I. N. Camp, senior member of the firm, died last July, leaving his interest in the business to his three children. Trouble has arisen among the heirs, and it has been deemed advisable to wind up the business and divide the proceeds. On Jan. 1, 1897, the business was valued at $700,000 above all debts. The firm did a jobbing business, and was not a manufacturer.

Steamship Agents Dine.

The second annual banquet of the New York City Association of Steamship Agents was held at Delmonico's last night. President Gustav Falk was in the chair. There were about thirty-five members present.

Mayor Strong's Son Commissioned.

ALBANY, March 18.—Putnam B. Strong, son of Mayor Strong of New York City, has been commissioned by Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast as Battalion Adjutant of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, New York City.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

A Bill for Biennial Sessions Is Introduced in the Senate, and Is at Once Referred.

THE NEW YORK GAS QUESTION.

Cantor's Measure of Regulation Is Not Taken up—Regulations for Militia Companies—Committee Reports Ignored.

ALBANY, March 18.—The report of the Lexow trust investigating committee and the bills presented as a result of that investigation were the special order in the Senate this morning, and there was a full attendance of Senators in consequence.

Before this order was reached a joint resolution was introduced by Senator Pavey to provide for biennial sessions of the Legislature. The resolution, he said, was prepared by the City Club of New York, and was introduced by request of its officers. It was referred.

Among the bills reported from the Judiciary Committee was that of Senator Lexow incorporating the New York Law School. Senators Pavey and Wray dissented from this report.

When the reports of committees had been submitted, Senator Cantor renewed his motion to discharge the Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations from further consideration of his bill to provide that the price of gas in New York City shall not exceed $1 per 1,000 cubic feet. A long discussion over the rules ensued, and finally Senator Cantor withdrew his motion, with a warning that he should renew it later in the day.

Bills Passed.

These bills were passed:

Mr. Reinhard—Authorizing an increased appropriation by the City of New York for a drawbridge over the Harlem River and for the removal of the present bridge at Third Avenue.

Senator Ahearn—Incorporating the Ward's Island Bridge Company, to construct a bridge between New York City and Long Island City.

Senator Nussbaum—Appropriating $3,000 for the library of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the Third Department.

The Easton Investigation.

Senator Pavey called up his resolution for the appointment of a committee of five Senators to investigate the management of the office of State Superintendent of Public Buildings Easton of Albany.

Senator Nussbaum asked that the resolution should be referred to the Finance Committee to ascertain whether there was any cause for an investigation.

Senator Cantor suggested that the Republican Senators were very solicitous when a proposition was made to investigate a Republican office holder. They were ready enough to investigate Democratic office holders at any time. The resolution was then referred to the Finance Committee.

The Gas Question Again.

Senator Cantor at this point again made an effort to get his bill for dollar gas and municipal supervision in New York City before the Senate. He moved to reconsider the vote by which his motion to discharge the committee from further consideration of the bill was defeated yesterday.

Senator Malby, a member of the committee, then moved to lay this motion on the table.

Senator Cantor said he proposed that every Senator should vote upon this question, and moved an open call of the Senate. He said it was the most extraordinary proceeding for a committee to attempt to gag a discussion of so important a measure. If the corporation influence could smother this bill and throttle discussion by holding it in committee, he wanted to know it.

Senator Ford said the bill introduced by the committee to-day was a great disappointment to him. He believed that the people of New York should have dollar gas and would vote at all times to secure gas at as cheap a price as possible.

A vote was taken upon the motion for an open call of the Senate, and it was defeated—32 to 9—Senators McCarren, Sullivan, and McNulty voting with the Republicans and Senator Wray with the Democrats.

A vote was next taken upon Senator Malby's motion to table the motion to reconsider, and it was adopted, 32 to 10.

The Lexow trust report was made a special order for next Tuesday.

Bills Introduced.

The following bills were introduced:

Senator Stewart—Providing that no company which may be enlisted or enrolled at any college or university shall be ordered to do duty outside of the county where such college or university is situated, except by the commander in chief.

Senator Sullivan—Providing that "every corporation created under the laws of this State may invest its surplus funds in the stock or bonds of any other solvent corporation likewise created under the laws of this State."

GREATER NEW YORK BILLS.

The Assembly Insists that the Measures Be Postponed Until After the Charter Is Adopted.

ALBANY, March 18.—Greater New York matters occupied the attention of the Assembly for a good share of its session to-day.

Under the order of second reading of bills, Mr. Austin's first supplementary Greater New York bill, providing for the election of Supervisors in the several wards of the Borough of Queens, to be members of Board of Supervisors of the County of Queens, came up for advancement, and was opposed by Democratic Leader Finn, who asked that it be delayed, for the purpose of having its provisions better understood.

To this end, if the House would agree to no other plan, he moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Cities, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause. The motion was lost by a vote of 74 nays to 20 yeas. The bill was advanced to third reading.

The second supplementary bill, relating to the City Court of the City of New York, and authorizing the equipping of certain parts of the City Hall in New York, was opposed by Mr. Green, who made the point that it was premature legislation, in view of the fact that the Greater New York bill had not been passed. Mr. Austin gave notice that if the bill were advanced he would move to have it laid aside immediately, so that it would not be considered before the charter bill. It was advanced.

Bills Progressed.

The following bills were also progressed to third reading:

Mr. Austin—Authorizing New York City to issue bonds in $250,000 for the improvements of parks, parkways, and drives in that city.

Mr. Matthewson—Authorizing New York City to issue bonds in $150,000 for the construction and improvement of Spuyten Duyvil Parkway and connecting streets in the Twenty-fourth Ward.

Mr. Mazet's bill, providing that the Court of Special Sessions in the City of New York shall have jurisdiction in all cases of misdemeanor except libel, caused a little stir when it came up for advancement. It was opposed by Messrs. Green, Trainor, Dempsey, and Robbins on the ground that it destroyed the fundamental right of a citizen to a trial by jury. The introducer of the bill flanlly moved to have the bill recommitted. In the course of his remarks Mr. Trainor stated that he would not "try a yellow dog before the Court of Special Sessions," as "they were not men of judgment or experience."

Mr. Austin—Providing that upon the revocation of a theatrical license by the Mayor of New York, a proportionate sum of the license fee for the unexpired term shall be returned.

Mr. Gray—Permitting savings banks to invest in the securities of Holyoke, Mass., and Camden, N. J.

Bills Passed.

The following bills were passed:

Mr. Lewis—Providing for the protection of sales of real estate of infants by special guardians prior to Jan. 1, 1872.

Mr. Hobbie—Providing that no insurance company shall invest its capital in the securities of a company transacting the same kind of business.

Mr. Murphy—Authorizing an exchange of arms between the Federal and State Governments.

Mr. Austin—Authorizing New York City to appropriate the necessary money from time to time for the carrying out of the act providing for free lectures for workingmen in New York City.

Mr. Brennan—Providing for the payment of persons who have rendered services to the City of Brooklyn at the request of the various officers thereof or any county officer.

Mr. Smith—Authorizing New York City to issue bonds for the erection of a new police station house on Main Street, District of Westchester, New York City.

Mr. Budd—Providing for the payment of a fee of 25 cents to every person registering with the Boards of Health a birth, marriage, or death.

Mr. Smith—Providing for the appointment of the Controller of Mount Vernon by the Mayor of that city, at a salary of not more than $1,500 per annum.

Mr. Bedell—Providing that agents or corporations acting as agents of foreign insurance companies in this State shall have their principal office or be residents within the State limits.

Mr. Parshall—Authorizing the City of Brooklyn to issue bonds to the amount of $60,000 for the building of a pier in the Eighth Ward.

Mr. Austin—Authorizing New York to expend $10,000 for the establishment of a public park at One Hundred and Eighty-rst Street and Sedgwick Avenue, in the Twenty-fourth Ward.

Mr. Brennan—Grading and regulating the employes of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, providing for a pension fund, and tenure of office restriction for the railroad and ticket department of such bridge.

Mr. Soper—Providing for the closing of a portion of the "Old Clove Road," in the City of Brooklyn.

GAS BILL PREPARED.

It Proposes a Reduction in the Price to Consumers.

ALBANY, March 18.—The following is the bill reducing the price of gas in New York City which the Senate Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations unanimously agreed this morning to report favorably:

"Section 1.—A corporation, association, company, copartnership, or person shall not charge or receive for illuminating gas in a city, as now constituted, which has a population of 1,500,000, sums to exceed, per 1,000 cubic feet, during the remainder of the year 1897, $1.20; during the year 1898, $1.15; during the year 1899, $1.10; during the year 1900, $1.05, and during each year thereafter, $1.

"Sec. 2.—Such a corporation, association, company, copartnership, or person shall not charge for illuminating gas for the use of any such city sums to exceed, per 1,000 cubic feet during the remainder of the year 1897, $1; during the year 1898, 97½ cents; during the year 1899, 95 cents; during the year 1900, 92½ cents, and during each year thereafter, 90 cents.

"Sec. 3.—A change hereafter effected in the territory or boundaries of such a city, either by annexation, consolidation, or otherwise, shall not be deemed to enlarge or change the territory within which the price of gas is regulated as herein provided; but this act shall continue in force for the purpose of regulating the price of gas in such city as now constituted, notwithstanding any subsequent change of territory, but shall not apply in or to territory not now in such city.

"Sec. 4.—The illuminating gas furnished by any such corporation, association, company, copartnership, or person shall have an illuminating power of not less than twenty-two sperm candles of six to the pound, burning at the rate of 120 grains of spermaceti per hour, tested at a distance of not less than one mile from the place of manufacture by a burner consuming five cubic feet of gas per hour, and shall, as regards purity, comply with the standard now or hereafter established by law.

"Sec. 5.—All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

"Sec. 6.—This act shall take effect on the 1st day of May, 1897."

The committee has not yet determined upon any legislation reducing the price of gas in Brooklyn.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY RATES.

Erastus Wiman Speaks for the Five-Cent Fare.

ALBANY, March 18.—Assemblyman Garby's bill to reduce the fare to 5 cents on the Staten Island Ferry received a hearing before the Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation to-day.

There was no opposition to the measure from any of those present, although a letter asking for another hearing had been received from Tracy, Boardman & Platt, the counsel of the ferry company.

Erastus Wiman spoke first in favor of the bill. He dilated on the fact that to all points north, east, and west from New York City the rate of fare per mile for transit was generally 5 cents for at least ten miles. The distance over New York Bay was but five miles, for which 10 cents was charged. This was exorbitant, and, as the ferry company enjoyed a monopoly of the travel, it was right that the people should receive more consideration.

J. C. Moulton of the New York Chamber of Commerce and D. S. Robeson of New York also spoke for the bill.

Regulation of Barbers' Shops.

ALBANY, March 18.—The Assembly Committee on General Laws gave a hearing this afternoon on Assemblyman Bondy's bill providing for the sanitary inspection of barbers' shops and the licensing of barbers. Among those who appeared in favor of the bill were Charles A. Prinz of Rochester, President of the Master Barbers' Association of New York State, and W. E. Klapetzky of Syracuse, Secretary and Treasurer of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union. Col. Steenberg of Troy opposed the bill. No action was taken.

SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

The Pneumatic Tube Bill Receives the Executive Approval.

ALBANY, March 18.—Gov. Black has signed the following bills:

Chapter 54—Assemblyman Kelsey.—Amending the general municipal law by providing that interest on bonds shall not exceed 5 per cent.

Chapter 57—Assemblyman H. T. Andrews.—Amending the tenement house act relative to the proceedings for condemnation of buildings.

Chapter 58—Assemblyman H. T. Andrews.—Authorizing New York City to issue bonds to pay for the property acquired for Fort Washington Park.

Chapter 59—Assemblyman Austin.—Authorizing New York City to erect a county building in the neighborhood of the County Court House, but not in the City Hall Park.

Chapter 60—Senator Ford.—The Pneumatic Tube bill, which permits the organization of the New York Parcel Dispatch Company, and authorizes it to construct pneumatic tubes under the streets of and between New York City and Brooklyn.

Never Despair

Though premonitory aches in the bones and that obstinate cough tell you plainly enough that the clutches of the Grip are on you. Science and common sense point out

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

as a speedy and certain means of relief. Mountain air is not more free from impurity than this great stimulant, which physicians order for patients at this capricious season. Avoid congestions and inflammations of the throat and lungs by taking Duffy's pure malt as soon as you feel that grip is "in the air" of your neighborhood. You can get it of any druggist or grocer.

NO BREAKFAST TABLE COMPLETE without my 43 Blend of Coffee. No Teas please the ladies as well as my 41 Blends Always uniform in quality and flavor. Send for price list of choice Family Groceries.

L. J. CALLANAN,
Successor to CALLANAN & KEMP,
41 and 43 Vesey St.

PRICKLY heat cured by Dermatologist Woodbury, 127 W. 42d St., N. Y. All skin diseases cured. Consultation free. Use Facial Soap. It is pure. Send 10c. for Beauty Book and sample of either Woodbury's Facial Soap or Facial Cream.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Senate Confirms Appointments by the Governor—State Officers Elected in Joint Session.

TRENTON, N. J., March 18. — Both branches of the Legislature were in session to-day.

In the Senate the bill providing for a classification of petit jurors in first-class cases, so that no jurors shall serve more than two weeks of a term, was reported, with an amendment, and ordered to be printed. The amendment allows the Judges of the Common Pleas Courts as well as those of the Supreme Court, to make the classifications.

The bill allowing a change of name by associations formed under the Lloyds fire insurance act was defeated by a vote of 9 to 5.

It was decided to consider on Tuesday the bill providing that where a majority of the voters of a county so desire the Board of Freeholders shall be replaced by five Commissioners.

The Senate passed the following bills: Providing that the polls at all elections shall open at 6 A. M. and close at 3 P. M.; amending the teachers' retirement fund act, so as to leave the membership roll open till Dec. 1, 1897; providing for a rehearing by the State Board of Assessors in cases where corporations charge excessive assessments; providing that in actions for the death of an individual the same shall be brought within twelve months; requiring cow stables and dairies to be kept in a sanitary condition, and forbidding the feeding to cows or horned cattle of house or hotel garbage, or impure, sour, or putrefied substances.

The Senate in executive session confirmed the following nominations: George Wurts, Secretary of State; William Ritter, Jr., Clerk of the Supreme Court; William Bettle, Commissioner of Banking and Insurance; Samuel S. Moore, Keeper of the State Prison; Aaron K. Baldwin, Edwin DeBaum, and George F. Wilbur members of the Board of Medical Examiners. This disposed of all pending nominations except those for Judge and Public Prosecutor of Ocean County.

The House passed the bill authorizing Jersey City to issue $50,000 additional bonds for park purposes.

Mr. Holdrum gave notice that he would, at the proper time, move to relieve the Committee on Corporations of the further consideration of the bill requiring corporations and persons doing express business not owned by railroad companies to pay an annual tax of 2 per cent. on their gross receipts.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which Wilde's bill to reduce salaries was lost was defeated, receiving only 23 votes.

Mr. Porter introduced a bill authorizing the Finance Board of Newark to raise $100,000 annually for five years in the tax levy, which amount is to be added to funds already in hand for the paving and repairing of streets.

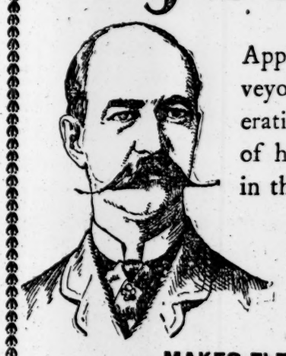
A joint meeting of both houses was held at noon and W. Campbell Clark of Newark was re-elected State Director of Railroads and Canals. A number of Commissioners of Deeds also were elected.

Both branches of the Legislature adjourned until Monday.

Board of Medical Examiners.

ALBANY, March 18.—Drs. William Warren Potter of Buffalo, Maurice J. Lewi of New York, and William S. Ely of Rochester were appointed to-day their own successors on the State Board of Medical Examiners, representing the Medical Society of the State of New York. Drs. James Willis Candee of Syracuse, John Mallory Lee of Rochester, and Asa S. Couch of Fredonia were similarly reappointed on the board representing the Homeopathic Medical Society.

King George Of Greece



Appointed *Johann* Hoff as purveyor to his Court, "in consideration of the high excellence of his Malt Extract," (as stated in the appointment.)

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

MAKES FLESH AND BLOOD

More strength in one dozen bottles of Johann Hoff's Malt Extract than in a cask of ale or porter, without their deleterious effects.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

Insist upon the genuine JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

PARKER'S CASE AT ALBANY

Governor Black Will Be in No Haste to Take Action on the Charges Made by Mayor Strong.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS WORRY.

They Are Not Inclined to Support the Mayor in His Present Position —Effect of the Lauterbach Reorganization Bill.

ALBANY, March 18.—The charges on which Mayor Strong removed Police Commissioner Parker and the evidence in the trial of last Summer lie on Gov. Black's desk, awaiting his action.

Private Secretary Hedges took them to the Executive Chamber this morning, and without comment presented them to the Governor. The latter made no remark as he recieved them, but replied: "Ah!" when Mr. Hedges announced who he was and on what errand he had come.

Parker's Attorney Wants to be Heard.

A little later a request came from Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, counsel for Mr. Parker, asking an opportunity to be heard in reply to the Mayor's charges. Gov. Black said this would be granted. Gen. Tracy intimated in his request that his business engagements would occupy his attention this week, and to accommodate him the hearing will not take place until next week, probably on Tuesday.

Gov. Black has not yet attempted to study the case. He has not read any of the records of proceedings at the Mayor's trial of Commissioner Parker, and he is careful not to drop any hint as to the line of action he proposes to follow.

Republicans Are Alarmed.

Republican organization leaders are disturbed at the action of Mayor Strong, which has put the responsibility on the Governor. They have no sympathy with Mayor Strong. They are wondering if Gov. Black will, as they express it, "help the Mayor out of a hole." Meantime the proposed Lauterbach Police bill is considered more completely dead than it was yesterday.

Senator Lexow is deeply interested in the situation. He read the findings of Mayor Strong in the order for removal, and the communication to Gov. Black, as published in this morning's papers.

Mr. Lexow's Position.

Mr. Lexow is usually regarded as Mr. Platt's spokesman in matters pertaining to the affairs of New York City more than any other Senator.

"What do you think of Mayor Strong's action?" a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES asked him.

"I think the Mayor's findings would apply to all the members of the New York Police Board as at present constituted," he replied. "Doubtless all of them have been absent from meetings, and certainly all have been involved in the deadlock."

"Do you think the action of Mayor Strong has helped or injured the prospects of the Lauterbach bill?"

"I should say the chances of that bill were not as good now as they were before Mayor Strong took his action."

"What, in your opinion, will Gov. Black do?"

"I suppose he will give ample consideration to the charges, and will allow Commissioner Parker an opportunity to present his side of the case fully. Then I suppose he will act impartially on the facts. I do not know his attitude on the general question of how best to straighten out the situation in the Police Board."

"Do you think the charges of sufficient weight to warrant the Commissioner's removal?"

It Parker, Everybody.

"I think if they warrant the removal of Mr. Parker there is ground for the removal of the entire board."

"What will be the attitude of the organization Republicans as to the Governor's duty in the case?"

"The sentiment has not yet crystallized. I do not know."

Among Republicans who are hostile to Mayor Strong this statement is frequently heard:

"If Mayor Strong saw fit to wait six or eight months before determining to remove the Commissioner, Gov. Black certainly has excuse for taking ample time in which to act."

WILL APPEAL TO THE COURTS.

Gen. Tracy Talks of Mr. Parker's Removal.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Gen. B. F. Tracy, who is Police Commissioner Parker's counsel, is here with Judge Dillon to present a case to the United States Supreme Court. He heard the report last night before retiring that Mayor Strong had removed Commissioner Parker, but he was too busy to-day to read over the accounts of the removal in the papers. This afternoon, after he had spent most of the day in the Supreme Court, and afterward had made a few calls, he was asked what he thought of the removal, and what he proposed to do for his client.

"Well," he said, "we were about to proceed by mandamus to compel the Mayor to act upon the charges, which he has had in his hands since July 8, 1896, so that this action has anticipated our urgency." Of course, Commissioner Parker will be heard by the Governor. He has not yet left office. Should the Governor approve, it will be time for us to appeal to the courts for disposal of the case. I do not know, of course, what reason the Mayor had at this time for removing the Commissioner that did not exist months ago. It can be of no use to repeat the answers to the charges, which we maintain are groundless. That we shall endeavor to prove to the Governor. All that I can say just now is that the matter will be taken to the court of last resort."

The ex-Secretary of the Navy was not in the slightest excited or vehement about the removal, and he made his promise to carry the case to the Court of Appeals in a cheerful but determined manner.

MR. PARKER WAITING.

Consultation with His Counsel—Talk at Police Headquarters.

Mayor Strong said just before leaving his office last night that he had nothing to add to what he had said in the official papers about the removal of Police Commissioner Andrew D. Parker. He said that he did not desire to be quoted upon the matter at all.

Commissioner Parker, suffering with an attack of the grip, was at Police Headquarters all day yesterday attending to the duties of his office. He has not yet begun to pack up his things preparatory to moving, and his friends believe that he will remain where he is until the term for which he was appointed expires.

The Commissioner declined to discuss the situation. His secretary gave out this statement as being all he wished to say: "I consulted with my counsel immediately after receiving notice of the Mayor's course of action, and shall communicate with him again to-day, and shall act entirely according to his advice. He may see fit to apply for leave to lay further evidence before the Governor."

Until the action of the Mayor is approved by Gov. Black it has no legal effect. Should the Governor approve, Mr. Parker would cease to be a member of the Police Board unless reinstated by the courts. One idea around Mulberry Street is that the Governor will approve the recommendation and remove Mr. Parker, in order to allow what will in that event be a majority an opportunity to complete some prearranged political deals and to discipline Superintendent Conlin.

The minority opinion at police quarters is that Gov. Black will not approve the recommendation. It is said to be an open secret that Corporation Counsel Scott did not consider the charges against the Commissioner sustained, and that he advised Mayor Strong to dismiss them. It is believed that Attorney General Hancock will take the same stand if his opinion is asked by the Governor.

In regard to any possible effect upon himself, Chief Conlin takes great comfort from the decision in the Howard case handed down by the Appellate Court on March 5. Hitherto, in reviewing appeals from the Police Board, the court has decided only on the weight of evidence. In the case of Michael J. Howard, dismissed from the department for sitting down on post, Justice Ingraham, in his opinion, went into the facts as presented, and declared that Howard's sitting down on post did not justify his dismissal. Chief Conlin does not believe his criticism of his superior officers justifies his removal, and expects the Appellate Division justices, if he is forced to appeal to it, will take a like view.

THE POLICE BOARD'S REPORT.

Mr. Parker Preparing a Minority Statement for the Mayor.

Commissioner Parker said yesterday that he intended forwarding a supplementary minority report with the main document, but that as it had been forwarded without his knowledge, he would take a couple of days to complete his statement.

Commissioner Roosevelt said Mr. Parker knew the report was to be sent to the Mayor and had had it in his possession more than a month. "At the last meeting of the board," he said, "it was agreed that the report should be sent down to the Mayor the following week. I understood, as did my colleagues, that Mr. Parker dissented from some of the points in the report, and he said he would send his supplementary report with the report itself to the Mayor. When I found out that Col. Grant and Mr. Parker would not be at the meeting, I communicated with Col. Grant. I telephoned to Mr. Parker's office, but he was not in. Then, with the assent of three members of the board, the report was forwarded."

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NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Report About Refunding by the New York Central.

A story that J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. had completed arrangements to refund the bonded debt of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company on lines similar to those followed by Speyer & Co. in refunding Lake Shore, was not corroborated yesterday. A member of the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. said that as nothing had been accomplished there was nothing to say.

A semi-official utterance in regard to the situation was: "If such a plan has been considered by the Directors and officers of the New York Central, such little progress has been made that it would be manifestly improper on the one hand and poor business management on the other to discuss the subject. Of course, the plan is feasible and excellent financiering, and one that doubtless the New York Central is bound to consider in due time. But there is no urgency in the case."

At the April meeting of the Directors of the New York Central, the subject of refunding the bonds falling due from 1903 to 1906, amounting to $70,667,333.33, may be considered.

THE CONSOLIDATED ROAD.

Statistics of Expenditures During Mr. Clark's Presidency.

BOSTON, March 18.—President Clark this month will complete ten years' service with the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. At the last meeting of the board he presented a statement of the expenditures on capital account made under his administration.

This, according to the Boston News Bureau, showed in round figures an expenditure of $60,000,000 for the reconstruction, improvement, and extension of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, including its investment in the New England Railroad Company, but excluding expenditures on the Old Colony and Boston and Providence Railroad systems, except for advances made in connection with the Boston terminal.

The largest investment made under President Clark was not in the four-track work between New York and New Haven, but in the securities of the New England Railroad Company and its leased lines. It was this investment which caused the floating debt recently provided for by the sale of the $5,000,000 New England Railroad bonds, guaranteed by the New Haven Road, and the issue of $3,000,000 New Haven 4 per cent. fifty-year notes.

The popular impression is that the capital of the New Haven Road has been raised from $15,000,000 to above $45,000,000, largely by the four-track improvements. Aside from the real estate purchased, a large part of which is still under rental to other parties, the four-track work of the New York division has cost less than $10,000,000.

In a few months the New Haven Road will be able to transport passengers and freight between New York and Boston upon the lowest grade line in New England, the maximum rise being only thirty feet to the mile.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

A Review of the Work Done by the Receivers.

An official review of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad receivership of John K. Cowen and Oscar G. Murray, who were appointed Feb. 29, 1896, says that the receivers decided that the best policy to pursue was that of building up, and to do it as rapidly as possible. It continues:

"A total of almost $7,000,000 has been spent for locomotives, passenger and freight equipment, extraordinary repairs to equipment and expenditures made by the engineering department in the way of improvements to the maintenance of way, structures, terminals, and the construction of new alignments, and miscellaneous improvements. The total expenditures by the engineering department have been $2,027,293.43, and the grand total that the receivers have expended in putting the Baltimore and Ohio in the front rank of the trunk lines is $6,989,211.17.

"A very large proportion of the $7,000,000 that has been expended has gone to workingmen, as the character of the improvements were such that the material cost a comparatively small sum, the great bulk of the expenditure being for labor."

Southern Passenger Agreement.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 18.—The Illinois Central, the Louisville and Nashville, the Queen and Crescent, the Southern, and the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroads have signed an agreement to maintain tariff passenger rates from Louisville and Cincinnati to the South. The agreement is signed by the Vice Presidents of the roads.

Railroad Men and Matters.

The Connecticut Senate has rejected the bill which aimed to repeal the law authorizing the sale of debenture certificates of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.

The foreclosure sale of the Little Rock and Memphis Railroad, set for March 17, was adjourned to June 10. An extension may be built to the road from Little Rock to Wister Junction. This would connect with the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad, which would then have a direct Eastern outlet from Memphis over the Louisville and Nashville.

A report from St. Paul yesterday said that President James J. Hill had secured the Duluth and Winnipeg Railroad, now known as the Duluth, Superior and Western, which has a trackage of 123 miles and runs from New Duluth to Deer River, Minn. The road cost $4,500,000, and on foreclosure had about $5,000,000 of liabilities. By building a junction to this road from Fosston to Deer River the Great Northern would have a direct route from Red River Valley to Duluth.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ADOLPH KOCH.—The Sheriff has received an execution against Adolph Koch, who keeps a hotel and saloon at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, Mott Haven, for $542 in favor of Henry Kroger & Co. Mr. Koch has carried on the place for the past five years.

D. C. NEWELL & SONS HUDSON RIVER MILL AND LUMBER COMPANY.—Judgment for $17,404 was entered yesterday against the D. C. Newell & Sons Hudson River Mill and Lumber Company, formerly at Eleventh Avenue and Twenty-first Street, in favor of William Armstrong for money lent in 1893. The company has been out of business two years.

MICHAEL F. CONWAY.—Deputy Sheriff Whoriskey has received an attachment against Michael F. Conway, butcher at 602 Eleventh Avenue, for $562 in favor of Joseph Stern & Son for a meat bill. When the Sheriff went to make a levy he was informed that Mr. Conway had given a bill of sale to his wife of the business. A lis pendens has been filed on his real estate at 602 Eleventh Avenue.

PERCIVAL FARQUHAR.—Judgment for $7,534 was entered yesterday against ex-Assemblyman Percival Farquhar of 32 Nassau Street in favor of Alexander B. Upshaw, the claim being for $7,000 due on a note, and the balance on a check. Mr. Farquhar was formerly an exporter of agricultural implements, but of late has been interested in Staten Island concerns.

JULIUS T. RODE.—Julius T. Rode, dealer in furniture and carpets at 745 and 747 Ninth Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Henry Necarsulmer, giving preferences to Edward Rode, $800, and to Marie Snyder, amount not mentioned. The business was started in 1889 by Snyder & Rode, who built up a good trade. Mr. Snyder died in November, 1895, and Mr. Rode purchased his interest. Before his death the firm claimed to have assets of $21,000. Mr. Necarsulmer took possession yesterday and will have an inventory made at once. Business has been dull for some time past, collections slow, and the margin of profit small.

Out of Town.

J. L. S. HUNT COMPANY.—The Sheriff of New York has received an attachment against the J. L. S. Hunt Company, wholesale dealer in grain, hay, &c., at San Antonio, Texas, and Kansas City, Mo., from Platzek, Stroock & Herzog, for $12,000 for nonpayment of acceptances. The attachment is on an assigned claim of the Metropolitan National Bank of Kansas City to Daniel A. Slattery. The Sheriff served it on a New York bank to attach any money to the credit of the company.

THE IVES & WILLIAMS COMPANY.—Attorney General Hancock has been served with papers in an application to be made to the Supreme Court, at Special Term, in New York to-day for the appointment of a receiver for the Ives & Williams Company of New York, dealers in toys, games, and novelties. The petitioners are Edward R. Ives, Edward G. Williams, W. L. Horr, and Irving M. Avery, a majority of the Directors of the company. The capital stock of the company is $50,000, and the petitioners want it to go into voluntary dissolution on the ground of insolvency, the liabilities being $22,800 and the assets $16,575.

Schloss & Sons Resume Business.

The firm of Schloss & Sons, doing, under the name of The Castle Braid Company, one of the largest braid businesses in the United States, at 15 and 17 Mercer Street, in this city, and 114 to 134 Troutman Street, in Brooklyn, were involved in some financial difficulties in April, 1896, and Eugene Van Schaick of the law firm of Van Schaick & Norton was appointed receiver of their assets, amounting to over half a million dollars, with direction to continue the business. All the creditors have now been fully paid. An order was entered yesterday discharging the receiver and discontinuing the proceedings. The plant and assets were retransferred by Mr. Van Schaick to Schloss & Sons, who have resumed business under their own name.

Judgments.

Thursday, March 18.

The first name is the debtor.

ASPINWALL, Lloyd—M. S. Paton	$2,074
BLANKE, Herman L.—The D. M. Koehler & Son Company	412
BRECKHEIMER, Louis P. and Peter B. —G. F. and E. C. Swift	348
BAGOT, William J. and Peter—W. E. Hardt and others	165
SAME—C. Schefer and others	1,903
BRAEMIG, August J. and Nicholas—Gundlach Bundschu Wine Company	130
BORRHO, George—T. J. Robertson	189
BRASE, Henry—G. W. Smith and another	392
SAME and Herman Brase—H. Dreyer	301
BIRNBAUM, Camille B.—E. H. Landon	688
BAGOT, William J. and Peter—J. W. Plank and others	1,336
COGHLAN, Charles—C. Thorley	184
CROW, Moses R., and the New York and Westchester Water Company—M. Bernstein	389
CADIGAN, Bartholomew F.—J. S. and William M. Perine	288
CONNELLY, Thomas and Ellen, administrators, &c.—P. F. Rist and another	110
CLARK, Frances A.—William G. Davies and another	345
SAME—Same	348
DAVIDSON, Le Roy—L. Richter, as assignee	107
DINKELSPEIL, Julius—The Peerless Flower Company	43
DIETZ, William—The Crandall & Godley Company	114
DONOVAN, James B.—J. Lamkay and another	158
DOUGLAS, George B., and Sarah Fleming—J. C. and George Kimball	85
DAUCHY, Charles H., and Marcus D. Russell—William H. Heroy and another	259
SAME—Pittsburg Plate Glass Company	1,306
DOUGLASS, William J.—R. E. Cochran and another	187
ENNIS, Thomas A., and Charles F. Stoppani—C. V. Schoonmaker	..
ETTINGER, Israel, and Henry Fink—L. Tannenbaum & Co	309
EMICH, Louis A., and Olgo Greenbaum —Morgan Envelope Company	120
EHLERS, Cord—F. Ficken	243
EBERHARD, Ernst—The Mail and Express Publishing Company	37
FINK, Marcus—R. B. & W. R. Ellison	795
FRESE, Tomasso—G. Cinque and another	294
FELDSTEIN, William, and Samuel Zeimer—C. D. Herrman	607
FARQUHAR, Percival—A. B. Upshaw	7,534
GOLDSMITH, Benjamin, and Jacob Simmons—The Brainard & Armstrong Company	1,022
GUNNELL, William H., and Gervasio Perez—G. A. Bellotte	371
GOLDMAN, Mayer C.—E. Bittiner	71
GOLDSMITH, Benjamin, and Jacob Simmons—S. Nachtgall and another	92
HOYT, Martha J.—L. Drescher	2,478
HALL, Augustus M., and James McDermott—C. Looff	281
HOGAN, Thomas—R. Krause	139
HESS, Ludwig—C. E. Orvis	88
HUSE, Emma J.—B. Johnson and others	718
HOLT, John E.—J. E. Butterworth	221
HATCH, Albert H., as executor, and Susan A. R. Moses, as executrix—Charles E. Moses, cost	94
HARRISON, Richard—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	76
JORDAN, Richard M.—W. and J. Sloane	52
KOCH, Adolph—H. Kroger and others	542
KINSLEY, John E.—The Knickerbocker Ice Company	97
KER, William W.—Sarah Martin	414
KOYL, C. Herschel—Farmers' Feed Company	369
KEPPEL, Richard J.—Jean Bernard	240
LAUFERTY, David, and Anton Manheim —Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company	82
LEFKOWITZ, Bernhard—Joseph and Moses Stern	107
MARA, Dennis J.—I. Von Auw and others	93
MILLER, Charles T.—J. Laird	139
MANGAN, William—O. McGivney	86
McMILLAN, Andrew—Ulster Blue Stone Company	411
McCARTY, William F.—O. E. Ross	94
McMAHON, Joseph E.—R. B. Ellison and others	456
McGOWAN, Rose A., as administratrix—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	75
NADELMAN, Jacob—G. A. Jenny	234
PHILIP, Sigmund—E. J. Stake and another	117
RUNK, Charles E.—Jacob Ruppert	15,248
REILLY, Ann—F. G. Swartwout and another	3,192
SHAPERA, Joseph—C. S. Timberlake	99
SCHRIER, Henry—H. C. Cohn and another	281
SCHNEIDER, Fritz—H. Herrmann and another	261
SAYLES, Sol—J. Loeb	1,172
STRIKER, Elsworth L.—A. Metzler	126

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SCHALCK, William C., The Victor Press —J. Bulkley and others	114
SCHROEDER, Carl, Jr.—The Greenwich Insurance Company of New York	232
SMITH, William F.—H. J. Panzer and others	243
THE MANHATTAN LIVE STOCK INSURANCE Company—W. F. Decker and others, executors	128
THE D. C. NEWELL & SONS HUDSON River Mill and Lumber Company—William Armstrong	17,404
THE UNDERWRITER PRINTING AND Publishing Company—W. J. Madden	418
THE REDWAY MANUFACTURING COMpany—W. E. Gibbs, (costs)	89
THE NEW YORK ICE COMPANY—A. M. Cousins and others	176
THE JOHN GOOD CORDAGE AND Machine Company—E. H. Warner and others	21,321
THORNE, Linda I., and Arthur—The Union National Bank of Troy	1,159
TIEMER, Charles J., and M. Stern	313
THELEMAN, Alice—J. Lehmann	164
UNDUTSCH, Helena—Adele Heilshorn	905
VREELAND, Peter C.—B. Kaskell	1,349
VROOM, Henry—W. P. Run, on and others	132
WOLF, Pauline—G. di Lorenzo and another, (costs)	101
WILSHUSEN, John—C. G. Koss, executor	150

The following judgments have been entered against the city: G. Hilbert, $27; D. Lane, $75; W. Yuramann, $182; J. Kohler, $104; J. Ebers, $29; G. W. Selmes, $310; W. Rippey, $407; W. C. Jordan, $405; G. Colwell, $336; P. M. Ohmeis, $318.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAAB, GEORGE J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE J. BAAB, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at No. 164 East Eighty-third Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of September, 1897, next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of February, 1897. MARY M. BAAB, Executrix. THEALL & BEAM, Attorneys for Executrix, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, New York City. f26-1aw6mF

BOETTIGHEIMER, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES BOETTIGHEIMER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Collin M. Morgan, at No. 42 Park Row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of April, next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of October, 1896. CHARLES F. ALLEN, Temporary Administrator. ROLLIN M. MORGAN, Attorney for Temporary Administrator, No. 41 Park Row, New York City. o9-1aw6mF

BRUCE, JULIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Julia Bruce, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 44 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of March, 1897. MARY LANGLEY BRUCE, Administratrix, c. t. a.; BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Administratrix, c. t. a., 44 Wall Street, New York City. mh19-1aw6mF

CROWLEY, MARY ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mary Ann Crowley, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 71 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of September next. Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1897. SETH R. JOHNSON, Executor; BROWNELL & PATTERSON, Attorneys for Executor, 71 Wall Street, New York. mh19-1aw6mF

DU BERCEAU, EDGAR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDGAR DU BERCEAU, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John P. Everett, No. 4 Warren Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of October, 1896. ARTHUR A. DU BERCEAU, Administrator c. t. a. JOHN P. EVERETT, Attorney for Administrator, 4 Warren Street, New-York. o30-1aw6mF

DU BERCEAU, ARTHUR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR DU BERCEAU, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John P. Everett, No. 4 Warren Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1897. MARTHA G. WILLIAMS, Administratrix. HAMMOND ODELL, Attorney for Administratrix, 35 Nassau St., N. Y. City. ja29-1aw6mF

MARCOTTE, LOUISE M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISE M. MARCOTTE, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1896. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, CHARLES COUDERT, Executors. DANIEL I. HOLDEN, Attorney for Executors, 100 Broadway, New-York City. o23-1aw6mF

O'ROURKE, GWEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Owen O'Rourke, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the residence of Catherine O'Rourke, No. 315 West 145th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1896. LIZZIE CAVANAGH, Administratrix. O9-1aw6mF

RACKER, HENRY ARTHUR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY ARTHUR RACKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Cole & Potter, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1896. FRANCIS S. SMITHERS, Executor. COLE & POTTER, Attorneys for the Executor, No. 63 Wall Street, New-York City. o9-1aw6mF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RATH, NICHOLAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS RATH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 30 South William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of January, 1897. MATTHEW RATH, Executor. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executor. ja29-1aw6mF

RIDDLE, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN RIDDLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Christian Zabriskie, No. 393 Canal Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-ninth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of November, 1896. MARY A. RIDDLE, Administratrix; PHILIP H. ABBOTT, FREDERICK R. CLARK, Administrators. CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE, Attorney, 393 Canal Street, New-York. n20-1aw6mF

ROSALIE OR ROSA BIRNBAUM, OTHERWISE known as Rosalie or Rosa Birnbaum-Bill.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSALIE or ROSA BIRNBAUM, otherwise known as Rosalie or Rosa Birnbaum-Bill, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Abram I. Elkus, No. 56 Pine Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of November, 1896. MARY HELEN KRIDEL, Administratrix. ABRAM I. ELKUS, Attorney for Administratrix, 56 Pine Street, New-York n20-1aw6mF

TOMPKINS, MINTHORNE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MINTHORNE TOMPKINS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jesse S. Nelson, No. 11 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of December, 1896. MARY C. TOMPKINS, Executrix. JESSE S. NELSON, Attorney for Executrix, No. 11 Pine St., N. Y. d18-1aw6mF

TUNIS, NEHEMIAH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NEHEMIAH TUNIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Charles B. Storrs, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of May, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of November, 1896. WILLIAM E. TUNIS, NEHEMIAH L. TUNIS, LUCIA B. TUNIS, Executors. CHARLES B. STORRS, Attorney for Executors, 40 Wall Street, New-York City. n20-1aw6mF

TWOMBLY, HORATIO N.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO N. TWOMBLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Joseph W. Howe, No. 43 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of May, 1897, next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of November, 1896. PHEBE JANE TWOMBLY, Administratrix; JOSEPH W. HOWE, Attorney for Administratrix, 43 Wall Street. n13-1aw6mF

WHITE, MARGARET A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET A. WHITE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John McMahon, No. 156 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of December, 1896. JOHN R. WHITE, Administrator. JOHN McMAHON, Attorney for Administrator, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City. d11-1aw6mF

WORMAN, EMMA P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMMA P. WORMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John R. Abney, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of February, 1897. JAMES F. WORMAN, Administrator. JOHN R. ABNEY, Esq., Atty. for Administrator, 2 Wall Street, New York City. f19-1aw6mF

ZOLLIKOFER, OTTO HOFMANN Y.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OTTO HOFMANN Y ZOLLIKOFER, late of the City of Ponce, Island of Puerto Rico, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Coudert Brothers, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1896. PEDRO J. SAURUP, Ancillary Administrator c. t. a. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Adm'r c. t. a., 100 Broadway, New-York City. o23-1aw6mF

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County.—(Place of Trial Denied by Plaintiff.)—ISABELLA H. FISHER, plaintiff, against HOFFMAN ROGERS, John F. Rogers, Benjamin Woolsey Rogers, Helena Hoffman Rogers, Jesse C. Bennett, as executor of the last will and testament of Frank Fisher, deceased; George D. Bogert, and Mary, whose real name is unknown to the plaintiff, his wife, defendants.—Action No. 2.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated New York, December 24, 1896.

ABNER C. THOMAS, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office Address and Office, No. 10 Wall Street, New York City.

To the defendants Hoffman Rogers, John F. Rogers, Helena Hoffman Rogers, George D. Bogert, and Mary, whose real first name is unknown to the plaintiff, his wife: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to the order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 17th day of February, 1897, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Clerk's Office, in the City of New York, on the 17th day of February, 1897, the verified complaint in this action having been filed in the office of the Clerk aforesaid on December 28, 1896. ABNER C. THOMAS, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, No. 10 Wall Street, New York City. f19-1aw6mF

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLES KRUSE, lately doing business as Kruse Manufacturing Company, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required to appear personally in the Special Term Part I. of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the nineteenth day of April, 1897, at eleven o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Peter Cook, as assignee of above named Charles Kruse, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court for the [Seal.] City and County of New York to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the said Supreme Court, this 24th day of February, 1897.

HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.

JOHN E. BRODSKY, Att'y for Assignee, 40 and 51 Chambers Street, N. Y. City. m5-1aw6wF&ap16

TO THE CREDITORS OF HELEN A. HOFFMAN, deceased, late of the Town of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y.:

Notice is hereby given that I, Annie D. Hoffman, mother of the late Helen A. Hoffman, will apply to the Surrogate of Westchester County for letters of administration on the estate of the said deceased, pursuant to the provisions of Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, at his office in White Plains, N. Y., on the 24th day of April, 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. All creditors of the said Helen A. Hoffman are hereby notified to present their claims to said Surrogate on or before the 24th day of April, 1897, at 10 A. M. This notice is given pursuant to an order of said Surrogate dated February 27th, 1897. In order that the bond of the administrator need not exceed double the amount of the claims of creditors against the estate.—Dated Mamaroneck, N. Y., March 1, 1897. ANNIE D. HOFFMAN, Applicant, mh9-2aw4wTu&F Mamaroneck, N. Y.

TO THE CREDITORS OF FRANCES A. S. JOHNSON, deceased, late of the Town of Rye, Westchester County, N. Y.:

Notice is hereby given that I, Wm. Sam. Johnson, son of the late Frances A. S. Johnson, will apply to the Surrogate of Westchester County for letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of the said deceased, pursuant to the provisions of Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, at his office in White Plains, N. Y., on the 24th day of April, 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. All creditors of the said Frances A. S. Johnson are

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—In Old Kentucky—8:15.
AMERICAN—At Piney Ridge—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Symphony Society Concert—2:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. 11 A. M.—Stoddard Lecture.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph — Concert—Waxworks—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:20.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—On Broadway—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—An American Beauty—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—New Life—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Serenade—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Mayflower—8:20.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Sportsmen's Exposition—Day and Evening.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Meistersinger—7:45.
MURRAY HILL—Old Lavender—8:00.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Skating—Day and Evening.
WALLACK'S—For Bonnie Prince Charlie—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1897.

DEMOCRATS AND DINGLEYISM.

Our esteemed neighbor The Sun shows some surprise at our declaration that if the Dingley bill and the President's message had been published three days before the election the cause of sound money would have been put in grave peril. Quoting our statement, The Sun makes this comment:

"That means that the Democrats who voted for Mr. McKINLEY to ward off the financial ruin which would have been involved in the election of Mr. BRYAN would not have done so if they had known that they were voting for protection. They would have preferred the free coinage of silver, and the consequent repudiation, to the protective tariff, and hence they are swindled by the Dingley tariff bill, according to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"But how are they swindled? The Republican platform adopted at the convention which nominated Mr. McKINLEY, the very embodiment of the principle of just such protection as our good neighbor assails, declared emphatically and unmistakably in favor of 'the policy of protection,' and denounced 'the present Democratic tariff as sectional, injurious to the public credit, and destructive to business enterprise.' It called for a tariff that 'will not only furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the Government, but will protect American labor.' How, then, could any Democrat have voted for Mr. McKINLEY under any misapprehension of the tariff policy he was voting for? Where were the 'false pretenses'? They would be shamefully apparent if Mr. McKINLEY had not lived up to the pledges of the platform on which he was elected, and without which his election would have been impossible."

Against a policy of protection honestly planned and fairly applied no sound-money Democrat who voted for McKINLEY would have just cause of complaint. They expected it, they were prepared to put up with it, and when they contemplated the horrors of Bryanism they were almost ready to welcome it.

But this congeries of abominations that Mr. DINGLEY has brought in was never for a moment in their thoughts. The most wary and distrustful of them never imagined that the Republican Party, after the lesson of 1890, would make this use of the victory assured to it by Democratic votes.

Just men are made angry by vile tricks and deceptions, they abhor iniquity, and they are no admirers of unbridled arrogance. Of all these evil things they get a stiff dose in the Dingley bill. If it had been forced down their throats the last week in October, who can tell to what pitch of resentment and reprisal it would have roused them? We do not know, and we do not like to think of it. But we have an inward conviction that if a multitude of men within a certain field were suddenly set upon by legions of particularly nasty and unpleasant devils, they would precipitate themselves over the fence even though Old Horns and Hoofs himself were in the next pasture. That is human nature. In such emergencies men don't stop to read platforms or to make a calm and judicious choice of evils. If they did, many of them would deliberately elect to go off with the fellow who frankly admits that he is a scoundrel and runs up the Jolly Roger in the sight of all men rather than with the smug hypocrite who looks mighty pious as he prays loudly that we may be delivered from dishonor, but in his inmost bosom is all the while maturing black treacheries and cooking up schemes that it would be libelous to attribute to a felon in stripes.

As we study the Dingley bill we grow more and more amazed at the hardihood and the shamelessness of the authors. In the wool and woolens schedule, the earthenware and porcelain schedule, some parts of the metals schedule, and in the treatment of books and works of art a spirit of naked rapacity is exhibited that transcends any and all of the most notorious examples of greed in the history of tariff-making. The bill reeks with wicked plots to plunder the consumer for the enrichment of the men whose powerful hands guided the pen that wrote it.

Mr. DINGLEY's revenue bill would make "Pig Iron" KELLEY a tariff reformer and SAM RANDALL a free trader if those two eminent protectionists were alive today. Advocates of a tariff for revenue cannot accept it, for it is not a revenue measure. It is a bill to perpetuate the deficit. We entreat our neighbor The Sun to turn its analytical mind upon the bill and give it the whacking it deserves.

A CRISIS FOR CITY "HOME RULE."

There has been a general belief for some days that the Lauterbach bill for taking the control of the Police Department away from the City of New York by creating a State Police Commission for "Greater New York" has received a check amounting to defeat from Gov. BLACK. This has been attributed to the Governor's aversion to depriving the city in this way of an important part of its right of self-government. Whether he objects to this from a sincere regard for the principle of local home rule or not, he doubtless sees the danger to his party of outraging the sentiment of the people of the city itself in such a matter.

Gov. BLACK has now an opportunity of showing whether his attitude on the subject of home rule for cities is determined by conviction of its justice or by a mere sense of partisan expediency with regard to a particular measure. If he believes that the power of appointing the heads of administrative departments should remain in the Mayor of this city, he must believe that if such heads are to be removed they should be removed by the Mayor and not by the Governor or the Legislature. The law, however, now makes the exercise of that power subject to the Governor's approval, expressed in writing, before the removal can take effect.

The Governor can show his sympathy for the principle of home rule by a prompt approval of Mayor STRONG's action in removing Police Commissioner PARKER. That this Commissioner is responsible for the trouble in the Police Board which was made a pretext for the Lauterbach bill is notorious. That there is ample "cause" for his removal no one can doubt who has watched his course and studied the evidence brought to support the charges against him. All that the law requires is that the removal shall be made "for cause and after an opportunity to be heard," which, with the requirement of the Governor's approval, was no doubt intended to prevent mere arbitrary or capricious action. Nobody can deny that PARKER's removal is for good and sufficient cause and after ample opportunity to be heard.

It is true that the Mayor's action has been held to be reviewable by the courts, though the law itself gives no intimation of such an intent. It was held in the case of Police Commissioner NICHOLS, removed by Mayor COOPER, that the Mayor's power of removal could only be exercised "upon just and reasonable grounds," that there must be specific charges which must be proved unless admitted, that the accused was entitled to counsel and the cross-examination of witnesses, and that the proceeding was judicial in character and reviewable by the Supreme Court upon a writ of certiorari. But this makes no difference with the duty and responsibility of the Governor. If he is in earnest in his professed home-rule ideas, he must sustain Mayor STRONG and help to solve the present Police Board difficulty in accordance with the home-rule principle. Then the removal will "take effect" and Commissioner PARKER will be out, unless he is reinstated by the courts.

If he resorts to the courts, they should make short work of his case. They can hardly be expected to ignore the precedents, though they appear to be so inconsistent with the intent and purpose of the law, so far as to refuse to take jurisdiction of the case, but they can speedily determine that he has had the full "opportunity to be heard" to which he is entitled, and that the cause of his removal, as proved before Mayor STRONG, constituted a just and reasonable ground.

But there is a still more direct responsibility for the vindication of municipal home rule resting upon the Legislature, and there is a short cut to the solution of the whole difficulty which ought to be promptly taken. It is inconsistent with home rule to have the Mayor's power of removal subject to the approval of the Governor of the State, and the requirement of a judicial proceeding reviewable by the courts paralyzes that power just when its exercise is needed for the benefit of the public service. The Legislature should pass the pending bill giving the Mayor absolute power of removal for reasons to be stated by him and submitted merely to public judgment. Responsibility to the people who elected him and whose servant he is would afford all the restraint needed.

BOOKS AND ART IN THE TARIFF.

The action of the Committee of Ways and Means upon the importation of books and works of art is the act of a band of savages. There is really no other way of characterizing it with justice. The committee seems to have had no more statesmanlike notion than that of "taking everything in sight."

As for works of art, that question was thrashed out long ago, and it was fondly imagined that it was settled. But Mr. DINGLEY and his associates have not only reverted to the ancient theory that the American artist should be protected from competition with the underpaid artist of Europe, but have actually refused to make any exception in favor of American artists who do their work abroad or who are sent abroad upon commissions from American publications. The products of these artists must pay their 20 per cent. as if they were the work of the pauper labor of Europe. The amount of revenue derivable from this source is insignificant. The annoyance, inconvenience, and discouragement it will inflict upon American artists and publishers are so great and manifest that the provision seems almost to have been drawn with a view to their infliction. The only exceptions are works of art imported for free exhibition at a fixed place by associations. Apparently even the statues and paintings executed in Europe for the library of Congress would have to pay if they were still to be imported.

The library of Congress, however, is the one American institution authorized to import free of duty books, engravings, photographs, etchings, maps, and charts. All other libraries must pay, not only upon current books which may be supposed to compete with American issues, but upon old books and rare books now exempted, whether for individuals or public libraries. Obviously this tax is not levied for protection, while the claim that it is levied for revenue would be outrageous, in view of the relations between the revenue it would yield and the mischief it would do.

In regard to books and works of art, the new tariff is an attack upon civilization.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT's savage attack "out of doors" on Wednesday upon the programme of the British Government was followed yesterday by an arraignment of it "within those walls." But neither the speech of the Liberal leader to the National Liberal Federation nor his speech in the House of Commons is likely to be very effective. Neither of them candidly takes account of the difficulties of the Government. The extraordinary act of Lord SALISBURY in referring to speeches in the French Chamber as containing the official explanation of the course of the British Government was a reference to what the French orators themselves set forth as a perplexing situation; and they determined, with confessed reluctance, to continue the concert for the present as the least of evils. Their reasons Lord SALISBURY says are his reasons.

It is quite clear that Lord SALISBURY did not take this unusual course without a purpose. It seems almost equally clear what the purpose is. It was not to emphasize the "solidarity" of the powers, or he would have quoted the extreme official utterances of the Czar and the Kaiser, in the spirit of which the concert is now nominally proceeding. It was to emphasize the solidarity of the new concert between France and England, the recalcitrant performers in the concert who find themselves impelled for the present to take common action with the others. It seems plainly to signify that they will not go all lengths, but only up to a certain point, or rather an uncertain point, but a point upon which they have come or will come to an agreement. The personal compliments to the French Ministers were equally deliberate and equally significant, the more significant in England because it will there be understood that the Marquis of SALISBURY can scarcely regard the present Ministers of France as in the same class with himself. The personal compliments had a political purpose, and that purpose must have been to announce or to promote an arrangement, or an "entente," or an alliance between England and France.

After all, why not? England has no grievance against France. The colonial expansion which is taken seriously by some Frenchmen is not taken seriously by any Englishmen, except in so far as it threatens British trade. Such a threat seemed at one time to be made by the French procedures in Siam and, according to the then Prime Minister, brought the two countries within a measurable distance of war. But it has since been averted. English merchants would quite as soon do business with Siam under a French protectorate as with an autonomous Siam, provided they do the business. On the other hand, the one modern grievance which the French have against England, the occupation of Egypt, was always more sentimental than practical, and seems to be gradually wearing away. The alliance of the European countries which are governed by public opinion, without reference to those of which the Government is still wholly or in part dynastic, is a natural alliance, and an alliance in the interests of humanity. There is the old theory, of course, of hereditary enemies. But France cannot remain isolated in Europe, and her alliance with a country of which the public opinion is nearly like her own is far more natural than an alliance which requires the French Government to outrage French opinion. And, as for hereditary enmity, Waterloo is not much more recent than Moscow, and it is of a remote antiquity compared with Sedan.

BARRY AND THE MONOPOLIES.

Assemblyman BARRY, as a minority of the committee which was lately investigating "Trusts," quite eclipses the majority in the volume and weight of his recommendations. He does not hesitate to say that he has found "corporate monopolies in the necessaries of life," which "exist and operate principally by means of the enormous amount of capital actually employed or capitalization permitted."

He proposes to deal with these monsters in the most drastic manner by no less than seven well-defined and several bills. He would limit absolutely the amount of capital employed by corporations organized in this State to manufacture or deal in "necessaries of life"; exclude from the State foreign corporations having more than the limited amount of capital; limit the number of such corporations which an individual or group of individuals may organize or control; require that the incorporators shall be actual and continuing owners of a large majority of the stock; make it a crime for a citizen of the State to further the operations in this State of a foreign corporation that seeks by contract with its citizens to control one or more of the "necessaries of life"; prohibit the listing or general marketing of the stock of this class of corporations, and give local authorities power to "initiate actions at the expense of the county to dissolve or expel monopolies."

BARRY has great faith in the potency of statutes to deal with "giant evils," whether the same be real or of the windmill order.

THE TIMES congratulates Mr. ROBERT C. ALEXANDER and Mr. ROBERT E. A. DORR, editor and publisher of The Mail and Express, upon their acquisition of the proprietorship and control of that newspaper. Their management of the paper since the death of Col. ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD has been able and creditable. They are alert and experienced, they know and respect the readers of their paper, and seek to make the paper and themselves respected by the readers. Under the stimulus and the freedom of ownership they will make The Mail and Express a better paper than ever, and it is a very satisfactory paper already. They have our cordial good wishes.

In the report of the Police Board to the Mayor it is said in regard to the enforcement of the liquor-tax law that the board's labors have been considerably lightened "because of the excellent provision requiring saloon keepers to keep their bars exposed during prohibited hours," but that, on the other hand, it has "met with considerable difficulty owing to the establishment of fake hotels and the acceptance by the courts of the theory that a man who purchases a sandwich in a hotel is a guest; that he is entitled to consider that sandwich, whether eaten or not, as a meal, and is entitled to have all the liquor he wants with it." Why should that make difficulty for the Police Board? It is not its business to contend against the courts and endeavor to carry out a different theory from that which they accept. Its business is simply to enforce the law as it is construed by the courts, without any theory of its own as to what the effect of the law ought to be or was intended to be. The courts having taken the responsibility of upholding the fake hotels, one would suppose that it would make it easier for the Police Board. It must take its law from the Legislature and the courts and not make and construe it for itself, and that ought to be a relief!

The sinking of a Greek transport by an Austrian gunboat appears to have been a maladroit action on the part of the Austrian commander. He may or may not be disciplined for too much zeal. But it cannot have been within the spirit of his instructions to sink an unarmed vessel, at least not a warship, which he could easily have turned back or even taken possession of and sent into port. The actual disposition made of her seems to have been a clumsy and roundabout expression of resentment for the firing of the insurgents on shore upon the Austrian vessel. However that may be, it seems plain that the sinking was an unnecessary use of force, and therefore an outrage. It was, at any rate, an act of war which will not in the least relieve, and is likely greatly to increase, the strain of the situation in the Levant.

The President's appointment of his kinsman to be Consul General at London is not a fair subject for criticism if his kinsman is capable of discharging the duties of the place. They are not, in fact, too exacting to be beyond the powers of any decent and presentable sort of man with some experience in business, and it does not appear that Mr. OSBORNE falls short of these modest requirements. But "POW" CLAYTON for Minister to Mexico is really too strong. If the Mexicans look up Pow's record, they will be apt to decline to receive him; and they will be quite justified.

The pamphlet which Mr. GLADSTONE has written upon the Eastern question gives us fresh cause to wonder at the vigor which he has carried into his eighty-eighth year. But it is sure also to have a very marked effect in concentrating and organizing English opinion against the European concert. It is not likely, of course, that its author would permit himself the freedom of discussion he employs if he were still active in politics, whether as leader of the Government or as leader of the opposition. But, all the same, what he says is true and timely, and no one else could say it with so much authority. Whatever difficulties Lord SALISBURY has now the right to plead were in their origin largely of his own making. It results from the continued cowardice of the English Government that England, far from having a lead in Europe, is reduced to do the bidding of the real leaders without remonstrance. And what leaders they are! Mr. GLADSTONE's description of the Czar and the Kaiser, who are having everything their own way, may well fill his countrymen with shame and anger. "Two young men, one wholly without knowledge and experience, and the other having only such knowledge and experience, in truth limited enough, as to have excited astonishment and consternation when an inkling of them was given to the world." These two are the unchallenged masters of Europe to-day, and France and England are their humble servants. It is a spectacle to induce reflection and to lead to action.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—That mysterious airship which some months ago disturbed the minds—or dreams—of people living in the far West has appeared again, this time at Omaha. The vessel, therefore, has not been in dry dock all this time, but seems to be making its way eastward by easy flights. It still has an electric headlight for the only distinctly visible feature, but nothing is now said about the strains of music that used to be heard, and the aerial passengers no longer drop overboard empty bottles to dash themselves and the hopes of thirsty night wanderers to pieces on the ground. One Omaha observer says: "We thought at first that it was a balloon, but if there is such a thing as an airship, I believe now that this was one. There was a bright light about a foot in diameter, and some of us who saw it thought that we could distinguish some dark body below the light, but we might have been mistaken in that." They might, indeed, they might.

—There was an exciting and possibly instructive scene in Hartford this week while a hearing on the proposed pure beer bill was going on before the legislative Committee on Public Health and Safety. A chemist employed by the advocates of the bill appeared with a valise, and as he began to remove various bottles and papers from it, said quietly: "I have here an analysis of beer from the Quinipiac Brewing Company." Instantly Mr. N. W. KENDALL, President of that company, sprang to his feet and passionately protested against the acceptance of any such evidence. He said that enemies were trying to injure his business, that the beer analyzed, so far as the committee knew, might have been manufactured in another brewery, and that to be of value the analysis should be made under the committee's direction. To this, Mr. KENDALL added, he would have no objection. Mr. L. J. NICKERSON, who introduced the bill, then rose and said the bottle of beer tested had been bought by himself, and that it bore the Quinipiac label. A rapid interchange of epithets followed, "liar" and "corruptionist" being the gentlest of them, and the committeemen finally adjourned the hearing for a week in order that the angry feelings which the controversy had excited might have a chance to subside. Meanwhile the friends of this bill make the inevitable comments on Mr. KENDALL's excitement, and he, in turn, charges openly that the two men most prominent in pushing the measure are foes of the brewers because the latter, unlike the liquor dealers, will not spend money on lobbyists. There is evidently the making of a fine, big quarrel in these differences of opinion, and its outcome will be watched with eager attention by the people of Connecticut.

—Specimens of the new paper currency with which Gen. WEYLER is flooding the coast towns of Cuba have reached this city. They are admirable examples of up-to-date engraving, as might be expected from the fact that they were made in New York, and are interesting, too, for other than artistic reasons. On the back of each is the picture of a well-developed tobacco plant, placed there, no doubt, in order that the Cubans may not forget how that vegetable looks, while on the front is this decidedly humorous inscription: "El Banco Espagñol de la Isla de Cuba, á la presentacion de este billete, pagará al portador cincuenta centavos en metálico." The signature is, "El Gobernador, F'co Godinez," and the date is "Habana, 15 de Mayo de 1896." The date is worth remembering, as it marks the day on which Gen. WEYLER alienated what little regard for Spain his incompetency as a soldier had left on the island, and turned even the Spanish shop keepers and officials into foes, more cautious, but not less bitter, than the native Cubans. For, under threat of instant imprisonment in jails where confinement means almost certain death, the shop keeper must accept these "billetes" for his goods and the official for his services, and must accept them at par. A similar issue, made near the close of the last revolution, was redeemed at the rate of 40 cents on the dollar. Spain's resources then were vastly greater than they are now, the revolt then covered less than half the island, instead of the whole of it, and she brought that war to a close only by promising reforms which she never thought of granting. The similar promises are not even considered by this generation of rebels, so there is no chance that the new paper will ultimately be worth even 40 per cent. of its face value. Merchants have doubled the prices of their wares, but this simply brings them in a larger amount of paper, of which two pounds are worth no more than one, except to the junkman, while the official class can no longer profit even from theft. Believers in fiat money may get a useful hint from words "en metálico" which ornament the Gubernador's promises. The phrase is almost indefinite enough to win approval from the craziest man in Kansas.

PERSONAL.

—There seems to have been no foundation for the rumor that Prof. BLEWETT LEE, now of the Northwestern University Law School, in Chicago, is considering an offer from the Dean of the Harvard Law School of a salary of $7,000 or $8,000 annually if he will accept a position on the Faculty of the latter institution. The Chicago papers say that Prof. LEE has a lucrative law practice where he is, and would not be tempted by the sums mentioned, while those of Boston declare that, while the long illness of Prof. SAMUEL WILLISTON may have prompted efforts to secure some one temporarily to fill his place, yet a salary anywhere near as high as that mentioned could not have been even discussed. Prof. LEE is thirty years of age, and a native of Columbus, Miss. He is a son of Gen. STEPHEN D. LEE of the Confederate Army, and was related to Gen. ROBERT E. LEE.

—That eminent scientist and widely recognized authority on the theory, practice, and aim of surgery, Mr. JEROME K. JEROME, is an ardent foe of vivisection. In To-day, his own London weekly, he says: "If two phrases occurred to me, one of which would not give offense to the vivisectionists, and of one which would, I should unhesitatingly choose the latter. I do all I can to help to create among the public a growing horror and detestation of vivisection, and of those who support and advocate vivisection." The first sentence is more than a bit shaky as regards the structure of its antithesis, but that is too small a matter to notice, as Mr. JEROME is not quite so eminent as a literary man as he is in the other ways mentioned. What really deserves attention is the mistake he will make by an intentional resort to cruelty to vivisectionists. Can he not see that the shrieks and quiverings of creatures even so abhorrent as they will grievously shock some observers and irremediably brutalize many others? Whether he hurts them with a scalpel or his grammar the result will be the same, and he will hinder, not advance, the good cause to which he is devoted.

—Nowhere is sincerer regret expressed for the death of Prof. JOSEPH JAMES SYLVESTER than among the Faculty of Johns Hopkins University, many members of which remember the great mathematician not less for his many genial qualities as a man than for his remarkable talents and learning. Like not a few others whose lives have been devoted to study of the abstract sciences, Prof. SYLVESTER's most marked trait was a capacity for the vagaries that result from what, inaccurately, in most cases, is called absentmindedness. His Baltimore friends are recalling many anecdotes which illustrate this peculiarity. It is said of him that he was once found waiting outside the door of his own room on account of the sign, "Will be back in half an hour," which he had placed there himself, but this tale, though perhaps true, has a suspicious flavor of antiquity about it. Another and better story relates to a pair of new trousers which the professor bought, brought home, immediately put on, and then departed for the university. His wife, who knew nothing about the purchase and much about the infinite possibilities of her husband's carelessness, found the old trousers in his room, restrained a violent impulse to fall into hysterics, and, after hastily wrapping up the discarded garment, rushed breathlessly down the street. On the way she encountered another professor, and anxiously inquired if he had seen her husband—if he had—if he was—. Before she could formulate the difficult question Prof. SYLVESTER fortunately appeared strolling calmly homeward, and the perfect propriety of his appearance ended the painful scene. Another characteristic of the professor was that he prided himself little, or not at all, on his mathematics, but considered himself a poet of considerable merit. His friends at the Maryland Club say he used to read them reams of original verse, which was as bad as his manipulation of figures was good.

CURRENT NOTES.

Mrs. John A. Logan has selected July 22 as the date for the unveiling of St. Gaudens's bronze equestrian statue of Gen. Logan in Lake Front Park, Chicago.

* * *

One passenger has been arrested and fined $5 in Philadelphia for persistently spitting on the floor of a street car in that city, though requested by the conductor several times to cease doing so.

* * *

The San Francisco Public Library rejoices in the possession of about two years' files of the first newspaper published on the Pacific coast, it being The Oregon Spectator, which was begun at Oregon City, Oregon, Thursday, Feb. 5, 1846. The first Californian publication was The Californian, which appeared at Monterey Aug. 15, 1846.

* * *

Bishop Charles Henry Cheney preached his twenty-seventh annual sermon at Christ Church, Chicago, on Sunday morning last. His congregation is one of the largest in the city, and he has ministered to it longer than any other pastor has served a church in Chicago. He is the Bishop of fifteen parishes, seven of which are in the Lake City.

* * *

John A. Henderson, in a brief letter thanking Gov. Bloxham of Florida for appointing him United States Senator ad interim, said that he hoped in his acceptance to contribute to harmony among conflicting interests and to the promotion of the State's welfare. He also said he was not a candidate for election by the Legislature, and that he would endeavor to vindicate the partiality of the Governor's selection.

* * *

The Hebrew Education Society of Philadelphia celebrated its forty-ninth anniversary on Sunday last. The annual report showed that it had an income of $9,114 last year. It is doing a good work. It frowns upon separate Jewish political organizations, but Ephraim Lederer has again volunteered to give weekly lectures on the Constitution of the United States and the requirements for the proper performance of the duties of a citizen.

* * *

Mrs. Abby Cole of Friendship, Allegany County, who died some time ago and left an estate valued at about $54,000, bequeathed by her will $40,000 to the creditors of her stepson, Sanford S. Cole of Cuba, Allegany County, though she was in no legal way bound to discharge his debts. Ten thousand dollars she gave to be divided among her brothers and sisters, and $1,000 each to Baptist churches in Friendship and Montville, Conn.

* * *

Mr. Edward C. Thayer of Keene, N. H., has offered to erect at an expensee of not less than $35,000 a home for the nurses employed in the City Hospital in Worcester, Mass. Mr. Thayer gave the town of Uxbridge, Worcester County, a public library a few years ago, and he has contributed largely to many charitable institutions in Worcester and vicinity. The gift of the home for the nurses is in memory of his two sisters, who successively married the late Judge Chapin, twice Mayor of Worcester.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

The Preliminary Discussion.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

The Senate will have to discuss the proposition to limit debate. When will that discussion come to an end? In three centuries—date and hour unknown.

Food Crops in Mississippi.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The food-crop movement seems to be stronger in Mississippi than in any other of the Southern States, but if it is the success there we have the reason to expect, it will probably spread to the neighboring States.

Short Sessions and Long.

From The Chicago Post.

In a great many ways it is true that the less we have of a Legislature the better off we are, although in some short sessions there has been a disposition to give us what we do not want at the expense of what we need.

Anti-Cigarette Laws.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

Michigan has not only prohibited the manufacture of cigarettes, but their sale and use. Of course, if legislators wish to amuse themselves by passing such laws, there is nothing to prevent them, but the measures will never stand the test of any court of review.

Liberal Pensions.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The President places particular emphasis on "liberal pensions." This may not mean more general pension legislation, but it probably does mean no veto for as many private bills as Congress cares to pass. And Congress has a capacity in that direction which is practically unlimited. Its exercise does not need encouragement.

Biblical Criticism.

From Zion's Herald.

Biblical criticism is not to be distrusted and shunned as though it were a hostile force beleaguering the Christian garrison. Rightly used, it is an invaluable ally of the faith once for all delivered to the saints. It is but the best method of ascertaining the whole truth concerning the age and authorship of the Sacred Oracles; and, when united to sufficient scholarship and reverential regard, it cannot fail to vindicate the reasonableness of the belief that the substance of all Scripture is the Word of God.

The Things Omitted.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

President McKinley's first message to Congress is chiefly remarkable for what it omits to say. It deals with only one subject, the need of increased revenue for the support of the Government, and suggests only one remedy, an increase of tariff duties. Not a word is said about economy as one of the means of bringing expenses within income, nor is there any suggestion of currency reform as a means of strengthening business confidence. The era of prosperity is to be ushered in by increasing the burdens of taxation. Just how we are to get increased revenue from importations and shut out the importations for the benefit of home producers nobody deigns to explain. However, the bill has undoubtedly been prepared to produce more revenue, and The Ledger hopes that the authors of it will not be disappointed.

THE MUSICAL ART SOCIETY.

Second Concert of the Fourth Season Very Successful.

The Musical Art Society appears now to be thoroughly established in the favor of that part of the public which is genuinely musical, and also of that other part which desires to be thought so. It is fortunate that this latter part exists, for it serves art by supplying those "sinews of war" without which the glorious works of the older masters of church composition might be permitted to slumber in the dust and silence of royal libraries, or at least to awaken only the cloistered echoes of the Sistine Chapel. The second concert of the fourth season of the Musical Art Society took place last night at Carnegie Hall, and it was attended by an audience which quite filled the house with its numbers and its applause.

The programme was as follows: Allegri's "Miserere," Lotti's "Crucifixus," an "Ave Verum" by the great Josquin de Prés, Orlando Lasso's "Timor et Tremor," Volckmar Leisring's "O Filii et Filiae," Bach's "God's Time Is Best," Brahms's "Leise Töne der Brust" and "Ruh'n Sie?" two selections for the obsolete viole d'amour, played by Mr. Walter Voigtlander, and Peter Cornelius's "Liebe, dir Ergeb' ich Mich." Mr. Frank Damrosch, the conductor of the society, must be congratulated on the taste and judgment he shows in the arrangement of his programmes. Last night's was altogether lovely. The beautiful acapella works of the old masters formed a striking group, and Bach's remarkable cantata, following them, displayed in a most advantageous manner the perfected results of their pioneer labors in the field of pure and lofty church music. To these old works the modern compositions of Brahms and Cornelius formed a good contrast, while curiosity was aroused and gratified by the reappearance of the old viole d'amour.

Allegri's famous "Miserere," which Mozart stole by a wonderful exercise of his musical memory, proved to be well worth hearing. The striking beauty of its choral parts was enhanced by the interposition of the chants, beautifully delivered by Dr. D'Orbessan. The formidable difficulties of Lotti's elaborate harmonies in "The Crucifixus" were conquered with fine skill by the choir. To the lover of mediaeval music, however, nothing on the list could have been more interesting than the "Ave Venum" of De Prés. It is a pure and lovely specimen of the church counterpoint of the master who reaped the benefit of the wonderful explorations of Johannes Ockeghem, and who, finding a materia musica ready to his hand, first succeeded in making pure beauty the crowning glory of church music. Nothing could serve better as a model of the polyphony of the second period of the Netherlands school than this composition which was sung with beautiful tone and perfect clarity.

The striking series of modulations in the closing passage of Lasso's "Timor et Tremor" aroused the enthusiasm of the audience, but it was reserved for the vigorous and musical "Alleluia" of the Leisring excerpt to command an encore. The Bach cantata was well performed, though not without some uncertainties. Mr. Hilliard deserves a word of special commendation for his delivery of the bass solo. Mr. Damrosch is to be congratulated and thanked for his successful work in preparing last night's concert. He is doing a most gracious work in keeping the works of the mediaeval masters before this public. Their performance ought to do much toward developing pure musical taste.

A GERMAN-AMERICAN PLAY.

"Neues Leben," by Wilhelm Mueller, at the Irving Place Theatre.

An unusually large first night audience filled the Irving Place Theatre last evening, and received the new German-American play "Neues Leben," by Wilhelm Mueller, editor of the German edition of Puck, with great enthusiasm. Mr. Mueller was called out again and again after the second and third acts, and again after the last act, when he made a short speech.

The scene of "Neues Leben" is laid in this country, and the play is founded on a story told in Tourgee's "Black Sea." It is a little out of the ordinary for the stage, and every one may not entirely sympathize with the "new life" entered upon by Mrs. Brown, although the history of any number of similar "new lives" begun in real life by persons whose names are on the end of every tongue could be mentioned without hesitation.

The play opens on the grounds of an insane asylum, a leafy bower so altogether charming that it seems a little strange that Fräulein Hartwig, who is a Mrs. Brown, an ill-used wife, should wish to escape from it. But she does escape, and, with the aid of Arthur Eggeling, whose versatility is displayed in the small part of Knorr, a laborer, climbs over a vine-covered wall, and in the prettiest costume she has ever worn on the Irving Place stage, a pink Summer frock, with a big flowered hat and white lace parasol, disappears, much to the disappointment of every one.

Mrs. Brown, as Mrs. Edward, next appears in Glendale, Penn., as a school teacher, at a picnic, which brings in another woodland scene, a host of genuine school children, and Herr Link, as a droll farmer. Fräulein Huss, in an agreeable ingenue rôle, Herr Strobl as Dr. Walter, and Herr Pfeil as Dr. Sterling have considerable to do. Max Bira as the fine-looking villain-husband, Alfred Bronn, wears checked trousers and is forcible. He wishes to be reconciled, but after a sober second thought Mrs. Edward, formerly Mrs. Bronn, decides that it would not be safe to go back to a man who tried to keep her by fraud in an insane asylum that he might have her money. Then, too, she has confessed that she loves Dr. Walter, who was her friend at the asylum. The curtain goes down with the lovers in each other's arms. That is the "Neues Leben."

THE KISS IN COURT.

From Harper's Bazar.

A lawyer met a pretty Miss
While he was walking out one day,
And stole from her a honeyed kiss—
Which was not just the proper way.
At once a case of tort was brought
Which legal rules could not deny;
The lawyer held no justice ought
So frail a suit as that to try.
The action, when it got in court,
Met with a jury lenient,
And many a quillet and retort
Day after day on it was spent.
The lawyer claimed no maiden should
So much rare loveliness display;
A kiss like this he understood
Was flotsam on the State's highway.
The maiden said her rosy lips
No easement were for him to use,
Though they all others might eclipse—
His answer was somewhat abstruse.
And thus progressed the argument
Concerning kisser and kissee,
When to the jury it was sent,
Who failed entirely to agree.
But, sent into their room again,
They gave their voice to the defense;
And found the girl in fault, for plain
"Contributory negligence."

MR. GLADSTONE'S OPINIONS

He Will Issue a Pamphlet To-day Commenting on the "Eastern Crisis."

ENGLAND'S RECORD IN THE PAST

Greece Has Done a Noble Thing in Her Action Toward Crete, and Should Be Sustained by the Concert of Europe.

LONDON, March 18.—Under the title "The Eastern Crisis," a sixteen-page pamphlet by Mr. Gladstone will be issued to-morrow. The pamphlet is in the form of a letter from Mr. Gladstone addressed to the Duke of Westminster, in which the ex-Premier says:

"Events in crowds have been occurring in the East at short intervals for the past two years of such a nature as to stir our common humanity to its innermost recesses, and to lodge an appeal from official to personal conscience. Until the most recent dates these transactions have seemed to awaken no echo save in England, but now light has flashed upon Western Europe and an uneasy consciousness that nations, as well as Cabinets, are concerned has taken a strong hold upon the public mind.

"Later massacres in Armenia have occurred upon a scale of immensity, and in a diversity of their wickedness beyond all modern if not all historical experience. All this has been done under the eyes of the six great powers which are represented at the Porte by Ambassadors who thought their feeble verbiage a sufficient counterpoise to instruments of death, shame, and torture, provided that in framing it they all chimed in with one another."

The letter then goes on to review the Eastern question since 1876. Mr. Gladstone recalls the fact that his Ministry in 1880 organized a European concert to procure the fulfillment of the treaty of 1878 in regard to Montenegro and Greece. The forces of moral suasion had been exhausted, and a squadron of warships of the six powers assembled on the Montenegrin or Albanian coast. It was soon found that to several powers a "concert of Europe" meant toy demonstrations which were not intended to pass for reality. "We did not waste any time to galvanize the corpse into life," Mr. Gladstone continues, "but framed a plan for the seizure of an important port of the Sultan's dominions. We found as our principal support the wise and brave Alexander II., who then reigned in Russia. The effect was perfect. There was no war in Europe, though this bugbear would doubtless have been used had our proceedings passed beyond privacy. Our plan became known to the Sultan, and without a single difficulty Montenegro obtained her present considerable extension, and Thessaly was added to Greece later."

"It is time to speak with freedom. At this moment two great States, with a European population of 150,000,000, are under the government of two young men, each bearing the title of Emperor, but who in one case is wholly without knowledge or experience, and in the other case has only such knowledge and experience, in truth limited enough, as have excited much astonishment and some consternation when an inkling of them has been given to the world. In the concert of the powers these powers fight steadily against freedom. But why is our Government pinned to their aprons?"

Mr. Gladstone then reviews the history of Greece and Crete, and says: "We have before us a David facing six Goliaths." He argues that Ottoman rule in Crete is a thing of yesterday, but Crete was a part of Greece, and the Cretan people were part Greek people 3,000 years ago. "Nor have their moral and human ties ever been broken or relaxed," he says, "and years and centuries will come when this bad dream of Ottoman dominion has passed from Europe that the union will still subsist."

"Greece by her bold action," Mr. Gladstone continues, "has conferred a great service upon Europe. She has made it impossible to palter over this question as we paltered in Armenia. * * * The nations of Europe are in various stages of their training, but I do not believe that it is the European people whose judgment will tolerate the punishment of Greece for the good deed she recently performed. Certainly it would not be the French, who so largely contributed to the foundation of the kingdom; nor would it be the Italians, who are so mindful of what their fathers have undergone, and least of all the English, who, if the road were open to them by the dissolution of Parliament, would show how they are minded by returning a Parliament which upon this question would speak with unanimity."

GERMANY'S NAVAL CREDITS.

Proposals of the Government Debated in the Reichstag.

BERLIN, March 18.—The Government's proposals for extra naval credits were debated in the Reichstag to-day. Dr. Lieber, the leader of the Centrists, made a speech in justification of the action of the Reichstag's Budget Committee in rejecting the Government's demands for additional credits for the construction of new cruisers and torpedo boats, and Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, read a speech declaring that the increases in the navy asked for by the Government were necessary and that the Government felt sure that the majority of the members of the Reichstag would concur in this view.

What the Government now demanded, the Chancellor said, was the minimum sum required to guard the vital interests of Germany on sea and land. Prince Hohenlohe's remark expressing confidence that the majority would concur in his view was received with silence, but his reference to guarding the vital interests of Germany was applauded by the members of the Right.

Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, followed the Chancellor in a speech in support of the Government's proposals. The Freiherr Marschall condemned the action of the Budget Committee as extremely unwise, though he would not offer the suggestion that it was unpatriotic. The cruisers which the Government had wished to construct, he said, were badly needed to protect the trade of Germany and the German missions to open up China, as well as to retain the adherence of Germans abroad to the Fatherland. [Cheers.]

Vice Admiral Hollmann, the head of the Imperial Admiralty, then gave an opinion as a naval expert of the needs of the Marine Service.

Herr von Kardorff, Free Conservative, advocated the granting of the extra credits in the form demanded by the Government. Herr Müller of Fulda stated that the Party of the Centre was united in favor of rejecting the sums demanded for new cruisers, and declared that he considered this fact as settling the fate of the Government's proposals.

Trouble Over Immigrants.

HONOLULU, March 10.—There is a serious disagreement between the Government and the agents of the Japanese steamship Suhinshin Maru, which arrived last week, bringing 670 Japanese, of whom only 136 are eligible to land under the law compelling every immigrant to show that he has $50. Clearance papers have been refused to the Captain, unless he takes back the disqualified passengers, which he refuses to do. The matter has been carried into the courts, and a bitter fight is promised.

To Dethrone the King of Corea.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—According to advices brought here from the Orient by the steamer Para, Prince Fui Wha, heir apparent to the throne of Corea, is kept prisoner by a band of political plotters, who are intriguing to dethrone his father and place the young Prince on the throne.

JAPAN'S CROWN PRINCE DEAD.

His Death Is Kept a Secret in Yokohama and Tokio.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—The steamer Peru, which arrived yesterday, brings news that Prince Yoshito Harunomi Ya, Crown Prince of Japan, is dead. The news, however, was not officially announced in Yokohama or Tokio, it being thought best to keep the facts secret for State reasons.

Prince Yoshito is the son of the Emperor Mutsuhilo, and was born in Tokio, Aug. 29, 1879, so that he was not eighteen years old at the time of his death. He was declared heir to the throne Nov. 3, 1889.

A GRAND COUNCIL IN TURKEY.

To Consider a New Plan for the Sultan's Administration.

LONDON, March 18.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Morning Post telegraphs that a great council of Ministers, ex-Ministers, ex-Grand Viziers, and other exalted officials will be held in the Yildiz Kiosk to consider a new scheme of the Sultan's for the administration of the empire. The correspondent adds that Jemalleddin Effendi, the Sheikh-ul-Islam, has handed to the Government the reserve fund destined for extraordinary measures.

The Porte is massing troops on the Austrian frontier. All the Mustafiz reserves have been summoned to join the colors.

Extreme distress and much sickness prevail in the provinces. The populace is greatly exasperated because of the universal calling of the reserves to arms, and disorders among the peasantry are threatened.

The Armenian Patriarch, despairing of the Porte's promises ever being fulfilled, resigned his office, but the Sultan refused to accept it, and promised that further concessions would be made to the Armenians. His Majesty asked, however, that the granting of these concessions be delayed until after Easter.

NEWFOUNDLAND LAWMAKERS.

The Governor's Speech Addressed to the Legislature.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 18.—The Newfoundland Legislature opened to-day.

The Governor's speech announced a complete rehabilitation of the colony's finances, which would enable the Government to restore the Education Road grants to the figures at which they stood before retrenchment was begun. The approaching completion of the railway and ferry to connect with Canada induced the Government to believe it possible to secure a fast Atlantic service and tenders would shortly be invited. A measure would be introduced to prevent French fishermen from obtaining bait on the south coast. A bill would also be introduced to secure the services of a British Judge to try the Directors of the failed Commercial and Union Banks. The speech announced a gratifying increase over last year's mining operations. The average fishery revenue was far above the estimate.

Both Houses unanimously adopted resolutions congratulating the Queen upon her sixty years' reign.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

LONDON, March 18.—The American yacht Norna has arrived at Fayal.

LONDON, March 18.—The Education bill has passed the committee stage in the House of Commons.

LONDON, March 18.—Queen Victoria, who is now at Cimiez, France, has given her approval to the proposal that June 20, the anniversary of her accession to the throne, be observed as a day of general thanksgiving. She has directed that June 22 be observed as a holiday.

CAPE TOWN, March 18.—It is stated here on what is regarded as good authority that as a result of the visit of President Krüger of the Transvaal to President Steyn of the Orange Free State a federal union of the two republics has been decided upon. Such a union is regarded here with much concern, as it would seriously complicate the situation.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT HERE.

She Has a New Story About Mme. Blavatsky's Reincarnation.

Mrs. Annie Besant, well known as one of the leaders in theosophy, arrived on the Teutonic yesterday and went to the Hotel Jefferson, 106 East Fifteenth Street. She has come to this country for the purpose of making converts. She will deliver three lectures in Chickering Hall on successive Sunday evening, beginning next Sunday.

Mrs. Besant has brought several illustrations of the human soul, as she says it looks to learned theosophists, and will throw them upon a screen with a stereopticon. The soul appears in the form of a colored haze emanating from the human person. The emanation, or "aura," as it is technically called, changes color with the changes of the person's mind. An intellectual strain turns it yellow; love causes it to become rose-color; devotion is blue. Mrs. Besant has one illustration that looks like a thick red flash of lightning. This she says she saw dart from a man as he struck down a woman in a fit of anger.

She says that Mme. Blavatsky's spirit is reincarnated in the body of a Brahmin boy in India. It is not, she maintains, reincarnated in Mrs. Katharine A. Tingley, who belongs to that branch of theosophists which, in 1895, followed William Q. Judge. Mrs. Besant declares that she will not concern herself with the quarrel between the two branches of the sect, unless she is forced to defend herself.

She will remain in America about six months, visiting Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, and other cities.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The last performance of "Meg Merrilies" will be given at Daly's Theatre to-night. "The Magistrate" will be acted to-morrow night, and "The Wonder" will be given next Tuesday.

"The New Dominion," a comedy drama of the Southern type, by Clay Clement, will follow "At Piney Ridge" at the American Theatre March 29. Mr. Clement will act the chief rôle, that of a German baron.

An attractive Sunday evening entertainment is to be given by Jerome H. Eddy at the Fourteenth Street Theatre Sunday. The programme, which is long and interesting, includes a number of the prominent theatrical and variety performers now in the city.

The Lambs' Club gives its annual gambol at the Broadway Theatre this afternoon, and in consequence, "L'Arlesienne" will be rehearsed at the American Theatre. Anton Seidl will return to New York expressly to direct the last rehearsal of Bizet's incidental music. The first production will be given at the Broadway Theatre Monday.

W. H. Matthews, the business manager of the American Theatre, has introduced a novel idea for attracting the attention of Broadway pedestrians and travelers on the elevated trains to that house. He has had erected on the roof an immense electric calcium, the light of which is thrown against a large flag, giving it a brilliant appearance in the dark. The light effect is very pretty and attracts considerable attention to the theatre.

Bronson Howard will preside at the American dramatists' and theatrical managers' dinner to the members of Congress who rendered service in the passage of the anti-pirate amendment to the copyright law at Delmonico's to-morrow night. Among the speakers will be Bronson Howard, Gen. T. L. James, Senator Orville H. Platt of Connecticut, Amos J. Cummings, William F. Draper, James W. Covert, Judge Gildersleeve, A. J. Dittenhoefer, and Edmund Clarence Stedman.

The theatres are all enjoying prosperity. Julia Marlowe, at Wallack's, in "For Bonnie Prince Charlie," has played to large houses during her extended engagement, which closes to-morrow night. De Wolf Hopper, at the Broadway, has also been successful, and Minnie Maddern Fiske, in "Tess of the d'Urbervilles," at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, enjoys crowded houses every night. "Never Again," at the Garrick, and "The Gay Girl from Paris," at the Herald Square Theatre, are also doing an exceptionally large business, and the Empire, Bijou, Lyceum, Hoyt's, and Knickerbocker Theatres have attractions that draw well. The music halls also prosper.

NEW HIGH SCHOOL COURSES.

A Curriculum Which Does Away with the College Sub-Freshman Classes to be Acted upon by the Board of Education.

The Board of Education, at its next, or at an early, meeting, will consider the courses of study outlined for high schools, as proposed by the Committee on High Schools. A descriptive enumeration of the courses is as follows:

I.—A modern language course to prepare students for the scientific departments of the boys' college.

II.—A classical course, to prepare students for the classical department of the Boys' College, and which will, with the addition of one modern language, prepare students for the academic departments of any other college.

III.—A classical scientific course, to prepare students for admittance to the Normal College and to scientific schools connected with universities, and to leading colleges for women.

IV.—A business course.

V.—A consolidated course, including nearly all the subjects usually studied in high schools.

VI.—A higher commercial course, to give a thorough business education, and extended so as to give instruction in the higher commercial operations, and at the same time furnish foundation for a liberal education.

The courses are all arranged for four years, but Courses I. and II. are so laid out that students may enter the Boys' College at the end of three years, while Course III. prepares for entrance to the Normal College in three years.

The higher commercial course in full is as follows:

First Year—English, 4; German, 5; bookkeeping and business forms, 4; commercial arithmetic, 3; stenography, 2; commercial geography, 2; civics and history, 2; geology, (first term,) botany, (second term,) 2; total, 24. Second Year—English, 3; German, 3; French or Spanish, 4; bookkeeping and business correspondence, 4; commercial arithmetic, 2; stenography, 2; commercial geography, 2; civics, (first term,) Ancient History, (second term,) 2; physics, 2; total, 24. Third Year—English, (including oratory,) 4; German, 3; French or Spanish, 4; bookkeeping and business customs, 3; commercial arithmetic, 2; card indexing and office practice, 2; Latin or American literature, 2; modern history, 2; chemistry, 2; total, 24. Fourth Year—English, (including oratory,) 4; German, 3; French or Spanish, 3; banking and finance, 2; economics, 2; transportation, 2; Latin or Shakespeare, 2; Constitutional History, 2; commercial legislation and law, 2; history of commerce, 2; total, 24. Typewriting is made a special course after hours during the first, second, or third year.

For the establishment of the schools, the following plan is proposed:

To reduce the work of the highest grade of the grammar schools, and start the high school work at the beginning of the eighth year in school.

To take in the work now done in the supplementary grade.

To take in the work now done in the sub-freshman classes and in part in the freshman classes of the two city colleges.

This contemplates the ultimate absorption of the sub-freshman classes of the two colleges into the high school.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Golding—MacNeal.

The marriage of Mrs. Anna Miles MacNeal of 10 West Sixty-eighth Street, niece of Col. David Miles of Lancaster, Penn., to William James Golding of this city took place at 8 o'clock last evening at the bride's residence in the presence of about seventy-five relatives and friends. The Rev. Madison C. Peters officiated.

The bride wore a gown of cream satin embellished with lace, and a tulle veil, and she carried a cluster of lilies of the valley. Miss Roby R. Taft was maid of honor, and wore a gown of pink satin, trimmed with lace and pearls. Two little flower girls, who were of the bridal party, were in blue Suisse. They were Miss Eva MacNeal, daughter of the bride, and Miss Lucette Sherwood.

For the bridegroom, Dr. Richard J. Secore was best man, and the ushers were Albert Cornell, Fred Bowers, John Petitte, and James M. Place. The bride was given away by her son, Howard MacNeal.

After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Golding held a reception, and a wedding supper was served.

Ward—Coonley.

CHICAGO, March 18.—Mrs. Lydia Avery Coonley, one of Chicago's wealthy and scholarly women, and President of the Woman's Club, was married to-day at her home, on the Lake Shore Drive, to Prof. Henry A. Ward of Rochester, N. Y. Prof. Ward is a scientist and traveler of international reputation, and is sixty-three years of age. Mrs. Ward is fifty-one years old.

HEALTH BOARD CRITICS.

The Academy of Medicine and the New Charter.

At the meeting of the Academy of Medicine last night the report of the committee appointed to investigate the subject of the Health Department in the charter of the Greater New York was presented. It is signed by Drs. Edward G. Janeway, President of the Academy; Stephen Smith, Joseph D. Bryant, George G. Wheelock, and Prince A. Mooner, Secretary.

The report said the committee was not inclined to advise a change in the charter in regard to extraordinary powers, which were sometimes necessary. Should occasion arise, public opinion would take from the board its authority. Moreover, the academy should and would be the first to demand such action. The committee suggested only such changes as relate to the discrimination made against physicians in the appointment of the President of the Board of Health and the abolition of the Coroner's office in favor of a modification of the Massachusetts system.

They asked that the Board of Health consist of three Commissioners, appointed by the Mayor, two of whom shall be practicing physicians of not less than ten years' standing; that the third Commissioner should be a reputable citizen; that the Health Officer of the Port should be ex officio a member.

Some opposition was made to immediate adoption, and the report went over until the next meeting.

BOY KILLED BY A TROLLEY.

Ran Into a Car in Escaping from a Tormented Peddler.

Fred Daupin, a ten-year-old boy, was run down and killed at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon by a trolley car of the Flushing Avenue Line, in Brooklyn. He was a son of a liquor dealer, at 113 Moore Street, and attended the McKibbin Street school.

The accident happened just after the school was dismissed. Fred and some companions were pegging tops. While they were playing, a peddler passed by, and the boys teased him until he dropped his pack and started after his tormentors. The boys fled, Fred was in the lead, and started to cross the street just as a car in charge of Fred Smith, motorman, was crossing McKibbin Street and Graham Avenue.

From the opposite direcion a wagon was approaching, and in between was the crowd of yelling schoolboys with the peddler in hot pursuit. At this point, most of the boys drew back, but young Daupin kept on. He saw neither the car nor the wagon until it was too late. He was caught by the car fender and thrown under the wooden guard of the trucks. The boy screamed as he was thrown, and in another instant, crushed and bleeding, under the forward motor of the car, he was dragged for nearly fifty feet over the cobble stones before Smith could stop.

The car was at once surrounded by a crowd of panic-stricken children, and several men who were passing hurried forward and pushed the car back. The boy was extricated and carried to a nearby drug store, where he died before the arrival of an ambulance. The body was removed to the hospital, and later to his parents' home.

The motorman was arrested on a charge of homicide. He stated that he was not going beyond the legal speed when the accident occurred. Young Daupin is the one hundred and seventy-seventh victim of the trolley cars since their establishment in Brooklyn.

MANHATTAN CLUB'S OFFER.

INITIATION FEES TO BE REMITTED FOR A YEAR.

This Expected, with the Proposed Absorption of the Democratic Club, to Recoup the Finances.

At its annual meeting last night the Manhattan Club decided to remit the initiation fee to all applicants for membership accepted by the Membership Committee from April next until April, 1898. Frederic R. Coudert presided. It is expected that at least 150 men will take advantage of the remission. That number with the 130 members of the Democratic Club, which it is believed will merge its identity with that of the Manhattan, will put the club on a paying basis. The yearly dues are $100, and the limit of membership is 1,500.

The vote in favor of the remission of the fee was unanimous. Six managers were balloted for. There was no opposition to this ticket: David B. Gilbert, Sylvester J. O'Sullivan, Ashbel P. Fitch, Arthur Ingraham, and Charles W. Dayton, for three years, and James H. Parker for one year, to fill the vacancy he has been filling by appointment. G. G. Havens and William C. Whitney, who were suggested for the ticket, asked that their names be withdrawn, as they cannot spare the time to attend to the duties of the place.

CHICAGO TO SEE A MINUET.

Will Be Danced at the Thomas Orchestra Benefit Performance.

CHICAGO, March 18.—Sixty-four Chicago young people in costumes of Louis XVI. period will dance a minuet at the Auditorium the evening of April 27, at the benefit performance to be given for the Chicago Orchestra. The other features will be a concert and a ball. The entertainment will be the largest and most fashionable of the Spring. It will take place after the Thomas concert season, which will close somewhat earlier in April.

Among the patrons and patronesses will be Marshall Field, George M. Pullman, W. W. Kimball, Mrs. J. B. Lyon, A. A. Sprague, Mrs. Arthur Caton, Mrs. John M. Clark, Mrs. J. J. Glessner, Charles Hamil, Mrs. Gerton F. Peck, and Franklin MacVeagh. The first of the evening will be devoted to a concert, including some new compositions and some request numbers. There will be several intermissions to allow promenading and visits among the occupants of boxes.

The minuet will be given on the stage of the Auditorium. There will be four quadrilles, with sixteen participants in each. The women who will have charge of these quadrilles are Mrs. C. H. Wilmerding, Mrs. George S. Willits, Mrs. Arthur Meeker, and Miss Annie Day. Each will name the dancers for her set and will take part herself.

Miss Minna Allen's Reception.

Miss Minna Allen, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ringold Allen, gave a reception and dance yesterday at her home, 677 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street. The parlors were prettily decorated with flowers and palms. Among the young persons present were Charlie and Ruth Rush, Bertie and Lulu Ellison, James and Belle Monahan, Frank and Harriet Donaldson, Fred and Richard Wanken, Ada Goodbody, the Misses Marshall, Dot and Hattie Storer, Willie Waldron, Jennie Pinckney, Willie Waldron, Queenie Twomey, Willie Botzer, Walter Houghton.

Mme. Lehmann Sings for Charity.

Mme. Lilli Lehmann sang in the Waldorf ballroom yesterday, at the recital in aid of the Summer Rest Society. The attendance, mostly of women, was very large. Mme. Lehmann was accompanied by Reinhold L. Herman, and sang such songs as Schubert's "Erlkönig" and "Du bist die Run," Herman's "Dinja," and Schumann's "Der Nussbaum." The entertainment was in charge of Mrs. Hilbourne L. Roosevelt, Miss Eleanor Blodgett, Miss Louise Griswold, and Miss F. M. Rhett.

Capt. Alexander Adams Dead.

CHICAGO, March 18.—Capt. Alexander Adams, a retired army officer, died at the Sheffield Avenue Police Station at 3 o'clock this morning. He had been picked up on the street in an unconscious condition an hour before. The members of his family live in New York. It is said he leaves a brother in Fremont, Ohio.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The Thursday Evening Skating Club, which has a membership of over 200, met last night at Berkeley Armory, in Forty-fourth Street.

Mrs. Lillian Gibbs-Keys, in the banquet room of the Waldorf, yesterday, gave the second of her series of talks on Shakespeare, Goethe and Browning, as related to modern thought, life, and love. There was a large attendance of society women.

A musicale and readings to assist in furnishing the Mary Brigham Hall of Mount Holyoke College was given at the residence of Dr. Grace Peckham Murray, 48 West Fifty-second Street, yesterday afternoon. Miss Nancy McIntosh, with a number of selections, pleased her hearers, and Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne gave a number of readings which were much appreciated.

The Lenten Song Recital by Townsend B. Fellows in the small ballroom of the Waldorf yesterday afternoon, was successful, and the room could not accommodate the audience that gathered. Mrs. Constance S. Prentiss and W. A. Alling assisted at the piano, and Mr. Fellows was further assisted by Mrs. Katharine Bloodgood, alto; Fräulein Adele Lewing and Giacomo Quintano.

COMING EVENTS.

The New York Wellesley Club will meet at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon at 95 Rivington Street.

The Rev. Henry Lubeck will address the service for business men in St. Paul's Chapel at noon to-day.

The Columbia Debating Union will hold its first joint debate with Harvard this evening at Carnegie Lyceum.

L. G. Reed will lecture on "The God Monopoly" at the Manhattan Liberal Club, 220 East Fifteenth Street, this evening.

The annual dinner of the New York Association of the Alumni of Syracuse University will be given this evening at the Hotel Savoy.

Mrs. Emil L. Boas will read a paper on "Folk Songs" at the Unitarian Convention for Women at the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church this evening.

The Executive Committee of the Tammany Home Rule Democracy, or Purroy organization, will meet at the Morton House to-night to elect officers.

The Rev. A. Lyons of Albany will lecture on "Judaism—Its Usefulness" at Temple Israel of Harlem, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, this evening.

Newton Dougherty, Superintendent of Schools at Peoria, Ill., will speak upon "Some Points to be Emphasized in Our Public School Work" before the Public Education Association, 64 Madison Avenue, at 4 P. M. to-day.

Receiver Asks to be Discharged.

Application was made in the Supreme Court yesterday for the discharge of Thomas F. Mason as receiver of the Guardian Mutual and the Reserve Mutual Life Insurance Companies, which failed nearly twenty years ago. Incidental to the application, a statement was made that Henry R. Pierson, at one time Chancellor of the University of the State of New York, had at the time of his death, in 1893, been a defaulter for $27,000. The loss was made good by his bondsmen, and, with the exception of $3,000, all has been paid to policy holders. Of the balance, it is proposed to deposit with the State Superintendent of Insurance $2,300 due policy holders, who cannot be found, and to divide the remaining $700 between counsel and receiver, for their services. Justice Smyth reserved his decision on the application.

HEBREW CHILDREN CELEBRATE.

The Baron de Hirsch Fund Classes Observe the Feast of Purim.

The day pupils of the Baron de Hirsch Fund classes celebrated the Jewish feast of Purim yesterday with an entertainment in the auditorium of the Education Alliance Building. A. S. Solomons, the manager of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, took great delight in showing the friends of the school the progress of these children of Roumanian and Russian Jewish families in their studies preparatory to the public schools. They are between five and thirteen years old.

The Stars and Stripes had an important place in the school exercises. A little girl, Sadie Schwarz, dressed as Columbia, waved the American flag from the stage while thirteen girls and boys, costumed to represent the thirteen original States, hailed the colors, while their comrades, with outstretched hands, chanted a salute to the flag, written by one of the teachers, Miss H. M. Moses. Miss Amelia F. Greenbaum played the piano for the singing exercises.

Mr. Solomons opened the exercises with a few words about the work. One hundred and seventeen of the pupils of the classes have been admitted to the public schools during the present term, which began in February, he said.

Among the children who took part were Sarah Kornberg, Joseph Lesnouer, Lazar Schneiderman, Carrie Bergn, and Morris Polinoky. At the end of the exercises Mrs. Retekat Kohut of the National Council of Jewish Women and Col. George E. Waring, Jr., spoke a few words of advice to the school.

At the Home for Aged and Infirm.

The feast was also celebrated yesterday by the formal opening of the new wing of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, on One Hundred and Sixth Street, near Amsterdam Avenue. The new wing was completed about six weeks ago at a cost of $75,000. The institution has a capacity with the new wing of over 300, and at present about 240 inmates.

During the afternoon there was an informal musical programme. Selections were rendered by the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Band, Miss Mrs. S., and Mrs. I. M. Spiegelberg recited and sang, and Mrs. Metzler gave selections on the piano. Refreshments were served by the women, and there were about 200 visitors.

SHERIFF STOPS A DINNER.

Church Members Were Obliged to Postpone Their Banquet.

The gentlemen of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church congregation, who had expected to eat dinner together last night and enjoy a literary and social treat as well, were disappointed in a rather unusual manner. They now have postponed their meeting one week, and have arranged to hold it in the church parlor, at Madison Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, where the Sheriff cannot extend his power of disturbance.

The dinner was to have been eaten at the Tuxedo, at Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, and it was there that the gentlemen of the church met last year. It had given them decided satisfaction, and its location made it especially convenient. The concern failed a short while ago, however, and Sheriff Tamsen descended upon it on Tuesday morning and closed it. The furniture of the restaurant was being moved out yesterday afternoon, and a sign in the window of the place announced that a savings bank would open on the premises by May 1.

W. H. Porter, a member of the Church Dinner Committee, was the first to get notice of the Sheriff's action, and cards were immediately sent to those who might be expected to attend, stating that the meeting would not be held on the date scheduled. The committee, which consists of James G. Cannon, Chairman; A. C. Bechstein, W. W. Ellsworth, George G. Moore, and W. H. Porter, met right after the Wednesday night prayer meeting, and decided to have the dinner take place in the church parlor next Thursday, the programme being carried out at that time without change.

When Manhattan Was Settled.

The New York Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America held a literary and social entertainment in the parlors of the Hotel Normandie last night. Dr. George Rogers Howell of Albany, historian of the society, read a paper on "The Date of the First Colonization of the State of New York in Modern History." He cited numerous evidences of the presence of the Hollanders in and about the Hudson River as traders between the years 1614 and 1624. May of the latter year he ascribes as the correct date for the arrival of thirty families of Walloons, deported in March of that year by the West India Company on board the ship New Netherlands. These did not settle on Manhattan Island, however, but kept on up the Hudson to the present site of Albany. It was not until 1626 that Manhattan Island was thought an inviting site for homes.

Art Students in Tableaux.

The Society of National Academy Art Students gave its second annual entertainment last evening in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall in Twenty-third Street, to help its prize fund to provide an art scholarship. Songs and organ music were followed by tableaux vivants. Some of the subjects of the pictures were "New England Maid," "The Witch's Daughter," "Follette," "Pandora," and "Dutch Peasant." Among those who participated were George W. Westerfield, Miss Hildegarde Hoffmann, Miss A. Wilson, Albert Gerard Thiers, and H. Vance Swope.

To Hear George Fred Williams.

The last in the course of addresses provided by the New York Bimetallic Association will take place to-night at Carnegie Hall. There has been a large demand for tickets, the admission being by free reserved seat tickets. George Fred Williams of Massachusetts will be the lecturer, and his topic will be "Money and the Commonwealth."

Music for Railroad Men.

A complimentary concert was given the railroad men of the Young Men's Christian Association at their building 361 Madison Avenue, last evening by J. Henry McKinley. Some of the participants were Miss Elizabeth Putnam, Miss Josephine S. Jacoby, Franz P. Kaltenhorn, Mrs. J. H. McKinley, Heinrich Meyn, and Aldis J. Cary.

Mrs. McKinley's Reception.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Mrs. McKinley received the ladies of the diplomatic circle informally this afternoon. The reception rooms were profusely decorated with cut flowers and growing plants.

Traction Company Changes.

The forthcoming retirement from office of the President and General Manager of the Queens County and New York Traction Company has been announced in Long Island City. President McCabe will be succeeded by W. T. Schilmerdine of Philadelphia, and General Manager George Chambers's place will be taken by J. R. Beetman, also of Philadelphia, where he has been connected with the People's and Union Traction Company.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Col. Alexander Macomb Mason.

Col. Alexander Macomb Mason died at his residence in Washington Wednesday, after a remarkably brilliant career, aged fifty-six years.

Col. Mason gained his rank in the Egyptian Army, where he achieved distinction as Mason Bey. He was a native of Washington and connected with one of the most distinguished families of Virginia. He was a grandson of George Mason, author of the famous Bill of Rights, and a grandson of Major Gen. Alex Macomb, who was Commander in Chief of the United States Army at the time of his death, in 1841. Col. Mason was also a first cousin of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. He served in the navy, being on the Niagara when she assisted in laying the first cable. He served the Confederacy throughout the war, spending a year in England.

After the war he sought service in Chile, China, and Cuba, acting with the revolutionists in the latter country, and in 1870 was selected by the Khedive among the first officers chosen to reorganize the Egyptian Army and Navy. He became a great favorite with Khedive Ismail, and later of his son, Tewfik.

Col. Mason made the first survey of the Lake Albert Nyanza, and the famous Gordon, who was his intimate personal friend, made him Governor of Equatorial Africa, and afterward sent him, in 1877, to Massowah to keep the peace between the Soudanese and the Abyssinians. In 1878 Col. Mason was again in Khartoum with Gordon.

In 1884, Mason Bey was appointed Governor of Massowah and High Commissioner of the Soudan by the Khedive. While occupying these high places Mason Bey was sent by the Khedive on a most important mission to Ras Allula, at Kassala, and also was Ambasador to the King of Abyssinia.

For a long time Mason Bey was Director General of Cadasdra (public lands) and held many other positions of great importance in Egypt. He married Mrs. S. M. Shreve, only daughter of the late Edmund Murry, of New York, who survives him. He left no children.

Col. Mason was still in the service of the Khedive when he died. He came home a few months ago in search of health, and was on waiting-order pay.

James Blair.

James Blair of Scranton, Penn., died last night, aged ninety years. He was a brother of John I. Blair of Blairstown, N. J.

He was said to be the oldest bank Director in the United States. He helped found the Belvidere National Bank at Belvidere, N. J., and was one of the founders of the Scranton Savings Bank of Scranton, Penn. He was a large stockholder and for years one of the Directors of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY LEHMAN, proprietor of the Lehman House at Atlantic City, N. J., died at his home Wednesday, aged eighty-eight years.

JOHN J. HANSON of Gloversville, N. Y., died yesterday. He was a member of the Assembly in 1875, and was the first Mayor of Gloversville, having been elected to that office in 1890.

WILLIAM A. HENNESSEY of Springfield, Mass., boiler maker, inventor of the Hennessey triple expansion draught tubular boiler, and pattentee of many other useful contrivances connected with steam boilers, died yesterday at his home.

WILLIAM E. COLT of East Orange, N. J., died at his home Wednesday. He at one time was a member of the firm of H. B. Claflin & Co., but had not been engaged in business for several years, owing to bad health. He was born fifty-eight years ago in New Haven, Conn.

MRS MARGARET WALES of 361 West Twenty-second Street died yesterday after a protracted illness. She was a native of England, and was sixty-seven years old—dying on her birthday. Though the mother of a large family, she survived them all. Interment will be at Woodlawn to-morrow.

CHARLES V. WHITTEN of the firm of Whitten, Burdett & Co., of Boston, died yesterday in Dorchester, Mass., his home. He was a Director of the Commonwealth Bank and a special partner in the firm of Simonds, Hatch & Whitten. He had been an Alderman of Boston for six consecutive terms, the last two years of his service being Chairman of the board.

DR. ARNOLD SCOTT of Philadelphia, aged sixty-nine years, died yesterday on a street car of heart failure. He was born in Wetzler, Germany, and his ancestors were associated closely with the historic characters of the empire. As Lieutenant he served with distinction in the rebellion of 1848, when Southern Germany struggled for supremacy against the Northern States. He studied medicine in Germany and came to this country in 1866.

DEWARD BREHM died Wednesday at a sanitarium at Palisade Avenue and the Patterson Plank road, Jersey City, of cancer. He was once a crack rifle shot. He went to Germany in 1867 with a New York Schuetzen corps team and won second prize in a contest at Bremen. The first prize was won by a man reputed to be Germany's best shot. Mr. Brehm came from Saxony, his native land, to Jersey City, in 1849. He was first engaged in the manufacture of whalebone and later in the making of bitters. He acquired a competency and retired from business in 1882. He leaves three sons, Adolph E., Robert, and Edward.

DAVID CAMPBELL of 47 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, dropped dead yesterday morning in his office, at the factory of E. W. Bliss & Co., Adams Street, Brooklyn. He was apparently in good health when he left home. He was fifty-nine years old, and was born in Rochester, N. Y. His father, James Campbell, is well known in that city. Mr. Campbell was a machinist, and was employed during the war in reconstructing machinery on warships at Port Royal. After the war he was employed by the Columbian Iron Works as a designer and inventor. He had lived in Brooklyn thirty-five years. His widow, who was Miss Sarah Acheson of New York, and a daughter, nineteen years old, survive him. Funeral services will be held to-morrow evening. Interment will be in Greenwood.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. E. & W. E. & W.
The new collar. "MENLO."

MARRIED.

RAY—WYCKOFF.—On the 18th inst., at St. Stephen's Church, South Kensington, London, by the Rev. A. W. Milroy, Vicar of Carisbrooke, assisted by the Rev. Vyvian Tyrall, Walter J. Orbell Ray of Marl Hill, Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, to Marie Estelle, elder daughter of W. S. Wyckoff of New York.

SMITH—LOWERRE.—On Tuesday evening, March 16, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. Longacre, Adeline Palmer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Lowerre, Jr., to Charles David Smith, all of New York.

DIED.

CAMPBELL.—Suddenly, on March 18, David Campbell, in the 59th year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, 47 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, March 20, at 8 o'clock. Interment private. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

SHACKFORD.—At Mountain Station, N. J., Josephine M., wife of Capt. William G. Shackford.
Funeral services at her late residence, at 3:30 P. M. Saturday, 20th inst.
Portsmouth (N. H.) and Boston (Mass.) papers please copy.

McEWEN.—At her home in New London, March 13, 1897, Mrs. Betsey Peck McEwen, aged 87 years, 4 months.

MURRAY.—Gertrude Barnard, widow of Wisner Murray, and daughter of the late Chauncey Barnard, on Thursday, March 18.
Funeral services at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., on Sunday, March 21, at 3 P. M.

VON STORCH.—Bailey H. Von Storch, of pneumonia. Funeral services from 195 Woodworth Avenue,

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
87 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
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2 Wall Street, N. Y.
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BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HAVEN & STOUT
BANKERS & BROKERS,
2 Exchange Court, New York.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Margin Accounts. Investment Securities.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT.
BONDS AND OF THE CAPITAL STOCK
OF
THE METROPOLITAN WEST SIDE ELEVATED
RAILROAD COMPANY (of Chicago.)

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests and to prepare a plan of reorganization. Holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their holdings with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, or the American Loan and Trust Company, 53 State Street, Boston, under an agreement dated January 30, 1897. Negotiable certificates of the Trust Company will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement can be had at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY on and after Tuesday, February 2, 1897.

Dated New York, January 30, 1897.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
} Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street.

NOTICE.

To the holders of Central Trust Company Certificates issued on the deposit of First Mortgage five per cent. bonds of the
Chattanooga, Rome & Columbus
Railroad Company.
under the Agreement bearing date September 5, 1895:

WHEREAS, On the thirteenth day of January, 1897, the Railroad property and franchises of the CHATTANOOGA, ROME & COLUMBUS RAILROAD were sold by the Special Master appointed under a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, bearing date July 12, 1894, and

WHEREAS, SIMON BORG & CO. purchased same as agents and attorneys in fact for certain bondholders of the CHATTANOOGA, ROME & COLUMBUS RAILROAD COMPANY, whose bonds are deposited with the Central Trust Company under said agreement of September 5, 1895, for the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars and such further sums as the court may hereafter decree were entitled to priority to the lien of the mortgage bonds.

Now, pursuant to the terms of said agreement, notice is hereby given that a plan of reorganization has been prepared and filed with the Central Trust Company of New York, and that a general meeting of the subscribers (their representatives or assigns) to said agreement of September 5, 1895, will be held at the office of Simon Borg & Co., No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on the 8th day of April, 1897, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of making a disposition of said railroad property.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
20 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, February 8, 1897.

To the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS
OF THE
Ohio Southern Railway Company

The Committee has received a large majority of the bonds. Holders who have not already deposited are notified that no further bonds will be received except upon the payment of a penalty of $10.00 per bond.

WILLIAM A. READ,
SIMON BORG,
HENRY SANFORD,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
THOMAS DENNY.
} Committee.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,250,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

WANTED.—$100,000.00 BY A MANUFACTURING corporation, organized under Massachusetts laws; established for many years; earning 20 per cent. for the last five years; rapid growth of business demands more capital; fullest opportunity to investigate; will either increase capital stock or give first mortgage on valuable plant; ample security. Address H. C., Box 104 Times.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market fairly active and irregular.

Throughout the earlier part of yesterday's business on the Stock Exchange much strength was shown, but later in the day reactions came which left the net changes of the day about evenly distributed between advances and declines. All such changes amounting to as much as 1 per cent. or more, however, were declines.

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A covering movement was in evidence during the most active part of the day. This was especially heavy in Sugar Trust and in some of the Granger stocks. Sugar Trust rose to a point where the recent dividend was fully recovered, but as soon as that record was made sales on a liberal scale forced a recession. From the lowest point touched there was an advance of about two points, though final sales left the gain for the day an insignificant fraction. About 55,000 shares of Sugar Trust were traded in, and of the amount bought probably half represented purchases to cover short accounts.

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Other industrials sympathized with Sugar when it went down toward the close of the day. But the most marked reactions of the day were in some of the Vanderbilt shares. Omaha fell off between one and two points, but this is hardly to be set down as strange in view of the fact that that stock has advanced fifteen or twenty points without any setback whatever. Three C's and one or two other stocks in which room traders have been posing as representatives of Vanderbilt interests declined substantially.

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Unexplained weakness developed in Reading securities during yesterday's Stock Exchange business, the first preferred stock dropping about three points, and rallying only fractionally. Generally the theory is that the bad condition of the anthracite trade is resulting in disappointing earnings.

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Europe seems to have ceased selling American stocks for the time, and there are some orders executed in the market which indicate that certain important London interests are really ready to begin buying again.

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Government bonds were lower. The 4s, 1907, coupon, and the 4s, 1925, declined ¼. There were sales of $1,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 111¼, and $2,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 123⅝.

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In Government bonds, $10,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 82⅝, $10,000 do, at 62¾, seller, 20 flat; $5,000 do, deferred 6s, trust receipts, at 6, and $10,000 Tennessee settlement 3s at 80.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Chicago Gas	⅝	N. Y. Central	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Norf. & W. pf.	⅞
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Pacific Mail	⅝
Manhattan	⅝	Pullman Car	½
Mo., K. & T. pf.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	½	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	¾
Cent. Pacific	2⅜	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Chi. & Northwest	½	2d pf	¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾	P. & Rdg., all in. pd.	⅛
Den. & R. G. pf.	⅝	P. & R. 1st pf. w. i.	2⅝
Ill. Steel Co.	½	St. P. & Omaha	1¼
Iowa Central pf.	½	U. S. Rubber	1¼
Lake Shore	1⅛	U. S. Rubber pf.	2⅛

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. R. & B. Co. Gas. col. g. 5s.	1¾	St. P., M. & M. 1st, M. C. 5s	1½
C. & O. 1st, R. & A. 2d con.	2	Stand. R. & T. 1st.	1¼
N. Y. Cent. deb. 5s.	1¼	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1
Om. & St. L. 1st t. r.	2	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1½

Bonds Declined.

Brook. W. & W. 5s.	2	N. Y., Sus. & W. gen'l	1½
U. P., D. & G. 1st.	1⅜		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety-days, 3 per cent. for four months, 3½ per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $91,080,087; balances, $5,200,097; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $572,046.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent. Discount rate in open market, 1 7-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market dull and steady. Posted rates unchanged at $4.86½ for sixty days, $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.85½ for sixty-day bills, $4.87 for demand, $4.87¼ for cable transfers, and $4.84½@$4.84¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅞@95 and 95½, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago, 30@40c discount. Boston—5c discount to par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—Par to 25c premium.

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There was a further decrease in activity in the money market yesterday, particularly in the time department. Money on call continues to rule at 2 per cent., with a few large loans being made at smaller rates. The decrease in demand from importers for funds to be used in releasing bonded goods is responsible for the comparative dullness in time money. Offerings in this department are again liberal, and at the present it looks as though the recent small advance in rates would be again lost. Commercial paper is more quiet than it has been for several weeks, and the offerings of bills are larger compared with the demand than they have been recently. Many banks have withdrawn from the commercial paper department altogether, but there is still sufficient inquiry to absorb all the choice names offered.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 62¾@62¾. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 62¼ per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 48@48½.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 455,633.63 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 28 9-16d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Exports, Jan. 1 to date	$916,606
Imports in the same period	909,959
Net exports	$6,647
Net imports, 1896	3,906,469
Net exports, 1895	18,132,073
Net exports, 1894	5,081,902
Net exports, 1893	28,928,997

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On the Stock Exchange 3,100 shares of Leadville sold at .09 and 2,200 Phenix at .06. On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Brunswick sold at .07; 500 Leadville at 10, 100 Mexican at 32, 1,000 Pharmacist at 14, and 200 Standard at 1.65.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ¼, to 80⅛, and Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 50⅝. Declined—Erie first preferred, ⅝, to 34¾; Reading, ⅜, to 12½; Illinois Central, ¼, to 98½, and New York Central, ¼, to 101¾. Canadian Pacific sold at 52¾, Erie at 14, and Atchison at 14½. British consols declined 1-16, to 111 13-16, for money, and 111 15-16 for the account.

The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 3 per cent. The bullion in the bank increased £282,491 during the last week. The proportion of reserve to liability, which last week was 54.85 per cent., is now 55.03 per cent., as compared with an advance from 62.47 per cent. to 62.50 per cent. The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 11,545,000 marks. In Paris, rentes sold at 102f. 30c., and exchange on London at 25f. 16c. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 2,950,000f. gold and an increase of 50,000f. silver.

MUST WAIT ON CONGRESS.

President Duncan D. Parmly of the Phenix National Bank, in discussing the financial outlook, said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"For the future—for the eventual outcome of the present financial and commercial situation—I feel most hopeful. We are beyond any doubt on the road to that improvement and better times which have been so long looked for and so often predicted. For the present, however, and for the immediate future, I am somewhat skeptical. There are barriers to any real and material progress which must be gotten out of the way before the upward movement throughout the country can go on freely and without interruption.

"There is among business men an uncertainty that almost amounts to a fear regarding the present tariff discussion. The revenue question must be disposed of by Congress before we will get any business activity—before there will be improvement. We can't get the business community to take any steps forward if it is uncertain as to the future, if it has hanging over it a cloud of any kind. The question of a tariff is so important to almost every line of trade that its stability must be settled before there can be peace and confidence among business men. Once get this tariff matter out of the way and let things get adjusted again, and the business community will have plain sailing.

"As to the stock market, prices are, to my mind, nearly high enough at present. The upward movement of the past three or four days in the stock market has been somewhat of a puzzle to me. I can't quite make out whether or not Wall Street has been discounting the future, or whether the rise in stocks has been due simply to temporary bullish influences. I do not think we will see any considerable recessions in the stock market for some time to come. But I do not look for any further marked advances for the present.

"In the money market there has of late been more than the usual activity, because of the demands from importers. That has had the effect of stiffening rates somewhat and making offerings of funds less liberal than they have been for some time. When this demand for Custom House funds is over it will leave the market about where it was before. There is plenty of money, and it is very easy to get on Stock Exchange collateral. It will take activity in the business world to give very much impetus to money market rates.

"As to the future, however, there can be but little doubt. There is a general feeling of confidence throughout all business circles. There is a disposition upon the part of men to take up enterprises which have been delayed and held back for years on account of the existing depression. It is generally felt that we are on the road to better times. This is too great a country to stay as it has been. The ingenuity of the people must come to the fore and show itself in an improvement in the general state of affairs. We are on the upward move, and the adverse factors which are now holding us back can be but temporary."

MR. GOULD AND A BOYCOTT.

Chicago millionaires, indignant at the fight made by Mr. Edwin Gould and his Continental Match property against the Diamond Match Company, are now credited with a disposition to make a lively retaliatory war.

It develops that among the big holders of Diamond Match stock are a number of Chicago men whose Match stock, bought at the height of last year's boom, has involved tremendous losses. The smash in Diamond Match they attribute to the campaign carried on by Edwin Gould, and in two or three ways they have already shown a desire to get even.

The latest plan is said to have originated among Chicago Board of Trade magnates who are largely interested in cattle raising and meat packing through the West. They are influential in what is called the Cattle Trust, and they have combined, so the current report has it, to carry on a boycott against the Gould railroad system in the West and Southwest. They control traffic making a vast aggregate, and they are said to have determined to divert every possible pound of freight they can control from the Missouri Pacific to the Rock Island or some other competing system.

Their theory is that as soon as the Missouri Pacific begins to feel the severe pinches of this boycott, George J. Gould and Russell Sage will begin to labor with Edwin Gould to abandon his Match war. It is said that already some of the traffic managers of the Missouri Pacific in the West have begun to send urgent petitions to New York to avert this Chicago scheme and its inroads upon Missouri Pacific's earnings.

Developments of interest may not be long in coming. Edwin Gould does not impress people, however, who know him as a young man inclined to do much surrendering.

LEGISLATION AND BUSINESS.

Mr. Louis Windmüller contributes "A Review of the Situation" to The Nation, published at Berlin, as the organ of the German Liberal Party. Mr. Windmüller writes as "a Democrat who voted the Republican ticket," and there is vigor in his expressions. He says:

The loyal press of the country continues to hunt for signs of the prosperity which Republican victories were expected to bring. Speculative merchants and unsuccessful manufacturers indulge in the delusive hope that they will get higher prices under the protective tariff of the future, while they can hardly meet obligations incurred at the low prices of the past. It is true that confidence in our integrity was strengthened when a large majority voted against repudiation; money hoarded by sanguine partisans of Bryan and timid followers of McKinley, having been returned to financial institutions, increased their deposits until rates of interest are lower than ever, a sign of unusual stagnation. There are not many buyers of our securities, while the number of sellers has diminished; a rise of values has followed, but no disposition to encourage new enterprises is apparent. There is a demand for safe mortgages on productive real estate and good commercial paper, but rather than incur the slightest risk, capitalists prefer to allow their funds to remain idle. Exports exceed imports, and the balance of trade is largely in our favor. Nevertheless, trade languishes; railroads suffer for want of patronage; iron, the barometer of prosperity, is depessed; while some mills have resumed work, others have been compelled to curtail.

The elation of the 4th of November naturally gives way to depression, when sober second thought brings home the question, "What have we accomplished after all? Will Republicans be able and willing to redeem their pledges in regard to the currency?"

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Many protectionists profess to believe that higher duties would add to the revenues, although importations are sure to diminish as rates increase, and larger rates on smaller quantities would lessen our income. Another class advocate an increase of duties on articles they produce to increase prices generally, and their own revenue especially. Almost the only excuse for such pretensions is the whilom motto of their leader; "A cheap coat covers a cheap man." I know a place in this city (New York) where I can buy a warm overcoat of good material for $4.85; as good a garment cannot be had as cheap in any other place outside of this country. The man who wears it may be as good as any other; and I see no reason why it should cast reflection on its wearer or its maker.

The statesman whom we have elected cannot too soon abandon the fallacy that economy is contemptible and extravagance ennobling.

If the votes were taken of all producers and manufacturers and counted according to the number of their employes, a majority would be found to oppose any material tariff change until they have had more time to test the present law, to which they are beginning to adapt themselves. Few intelligent manufacturers and no efficient laborer had reason seriously to complain of its provisions.

The hard times which prevail are partially due to over-production, caused by competition and labor-saving machinery—an evil which corrects itself when consumption overtakes production, as it recently did in the case of wheat.

Legislation is powerless to alter the laws of trade, but it could restore confidence by a simple measure, which would bring sufficient revenue without the disturbance of any vital interest.

The fear of mischief which might yet be sprung upon the country by advocates of silver could forever be quieted by joint resolution that the principal and interest of our debt are payable in gold coin of the present value.

Since this was written Mr. McKinley has shown, by the selection of Mr. Gage for Secretary of the Treasury, that he intends to carry out the promises he made. If he does our future will depend on the actions of Congress; if it supports the Administration, the long expected revival of business will follow. But if United States Senators will continue to obstruct all measures, the wise as well as the foolish, simply to demonstrate their importance, we may as well prepare for a continuation of the present stagnation and the speedy overthrow of the Republican Party.

STANDARD OIL AND ST. PAUL.

The recent strength of St. Paul in the face of evident heavy sales by London has occasioned much comment throughout the Street. All of London's sales have been readily absorbed, and the stock has held its own remarkably well. It is now said that this strength has been due to purchases of St. Paul by Standard Oil interests. St. Paul is an old Standard Oil favorite, and it is intimated that the magnates of that combination would welcome any further liquidation upon the part of London and the Continent in St. Paul stock.

SUGAR AND THE BULLS.

The talent is clearly bullish on Sugar. The traders have been active buyers of the stock for several days past, and they seem disposed to copper the rumored bearish operations of certain insiders. A further addition to the ranks of the Sugar bulls was made yesterday when a prominent house with Washington connections commenced buying the stock. The tariff matter furnishes food for all kinds of arguments on Sugar, but from the attitude of the professional element and one or two prominent commission houses it would seem that the Street is not placing any too much confidence in the calculations which show that under the new schedule the profits of the trust will be reduced.

PACIFIC MAIL GOSSIP.

Again Wall Street has rumors regarding Pacific Mail dividends, and this time an increase in the recently established rates is promised by some of the gossips. It will be remembered that rumor was right a few months ago when it promised a dividend on Pacific Mail, and another noteworthy fact is that the house which did the bulk of the buying at that time is again active on the same side of the stock.

CHICAGO BANKING TROUBLES.

Regarding the discussion in Chicago banking circles over the proposition to reduce the rate of interest on the deposits of country banks, The Tribune of that city says:

The fact of excessive balances has revived in banking circles the subject of the amount of interest to be paid country banks. The rate is now 2 per cent., but in many directions it is claimed 1½ per cent. would be a much more equitable rate.

"The money," said a banker yesterday, "is not worth 2 per cent. to us. We have funds of our own which we cannot loan, and why should we pay this interest on funds we don't want? New York banks generally pay us 1½ per cent. Some pay nothing at all."

Nearly all local bankers believe 2 per cent. is, under the circumstances—considering the plethora of money—more than they should allow on country bank balances, but there is general objection to having the matter regulated by a Clearing House committee. The claim is made, and it seems not to be without justice, that every banker is the best judge of what he can afford to do with his country customer, and circumstances enter into many cases which could not well be covered by a general rule made to apply indiscriminately to all.

THE WEAKNESS OF READING.

The decline in Reading yesterday was attributed in some quarters to the rumored dissolution of the syndicate recently formed to underwrite the reorganization plan. Friends of the stock were inclined to think that this latter had more to do with the selling than any coal trade troubles. This idea would seem to be nearer correct if Reading were the only weak coal stock. The general heaviness of all that group, however, would indicate that all the apprehensions over bad conditions in the coal trade had not yet been cleared away.

PROSPERITY IN THE SOUTH.

The New York News Bureau yesterday published three letters from a representative of a Northern syndicate of capitalists who has recently been traveling through the South for the purpose of noting accurately business conditions. The letters are from Richmond, Newport News, and Savannah, and in every case they indicate that the South is in a flourishing and prosperous condition. An illustration of the enthusiasm with which this representative of Northern capital has made his report is the following from the Savannah letter:

"I feel that the city is on the verge of renewed prosperity. Though there is no evidence to speak of of new enterprises, the old institutions are solid, and those I visited are businesslike in every particular. The banks are in fine condition, though they find it hard just now to loan money. A very good tone is noticeable in the business men. Savannah is not a hustling city, but there is every evidence that she is here to stay and do business. There is a liberal sentiment toward new manufactures. Savannah is a large wholesale depot in groceries and general provisions. There are also large cigar jobbing houses, buying at Tampa and distributing all over the country. Savannah has a very large wholesale trade in the supply of the commissary departments of the great turpentine farms, with which this whole country abounds. Retail business is in good condition. Savannah is the largest shipping port in the world for naval stores, and its output is steadily increasing."

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Procter & Gamble Company of Cincinnati announce a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the company's preferred stock, payable April 15. Books close April 1 and reopen April 16.

The quarterly statements of the following banks will be found in another column: State Bank, Twenty-third Ward Bank, the Bank of the State of New York, German Exchange Bank, Columbia Bank of New York City, Bank of the Manhattan Company, Bank of New Amsterdam, New York Produce Exchange Bank, Mount Morris Bank, Bank of America, and Oriental Bank.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Av.	202	206
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	109
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	107	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	180	182
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	68	71
Brooklyn Elevated	4	6
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	101	104
Buffalo Cross-town 5s	104½	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock, ex div.	72	74
Buffalo Street Railway, 1st consols.	106	108
Central Park, N. & E. River	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R.	163	170
Eighth Avenue Railroad	340	353
42d St., Man. & St Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	61	64
Kings County Traction	40	42
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	111	114
Second Avenue Railroad stock	125	145
Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	196	200
Third Avenue Railroad	161	163
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	103	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	20	21½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	94	96

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	64	67
Hoboken Ferry 5s	96½	98
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	50	55
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	88	90
N. Y. & E. R. stock	60	63
Union Ferry stock	62	63
Union Ferry 5s	102½	104

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	92	93½
Indianapolis Gas stock	131	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	106	108
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock.	60	62
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75	76

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	72	74
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	16	19
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock.	70	75
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds.	101	102½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	207	210
Grand Rapids Gas stock	61	63
Mutual Gas Co. of New York	235	240
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock.	54	55
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	88	89
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	107	108
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols.	98	99
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	80
Standard Gas, New York	86	88
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	110	111
Standard Gas, New York 1st	111	113
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	68	70
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee.	93	95

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42½	44½
American Typefounders'	29	32
Barney & Smith common	10	14
Celluloid Company stock	60	63
Cramps' Shipyard stock	46	53
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	20	25
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	68	73
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	95	99
Lorillard Company pf	105	108
Michigan Peninsular Car	10½	13
Michigan Peninsular Car pf	48	62
Michigan Penin. Car 5 p c. bonds	86	90
New York Air Brake Company	16	18
New York Biscuit Company 6s	103	105
Nicaragua Canal Con., (new)	1	4
Pennsylvania Coal	325	340
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf	61	65
Standard Oil Trust	272	273½
Trenton Pottery	7	10
Trenton Pottery pf	38	43
Union Typewriter	6½	7½
Union Typewriter 1st	87	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf	72	74
Wagner Car Company	156½	157½
Worthington Pump pf	82	85

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Central & South American Tel.	118½	120
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Hudson River Tel. stock	59	62½
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat 6s	65	68
Madison Square Garden stock	2	8
Madison Square Garden 2d	60	69
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	48	49
New York & New Jersey Tel.	130	132
New York Loan & Imp. stock	45	
Northwestern Telegraph Company	106	109
Postal Telegraph & Cable Company	96½	98½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	17½	18
Trow Directory pf	31	35

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Market & Fulton	210
American Exchange	173	Mechanics'	185
Broadway	230	Mechanics & Trad.	130
Butchers & Drovers'	125	Mercantile	160
Central National	155	Merchants'	140
Chase National	400	Merchants' Ex.	110
Chatham	100	Metropolis	425
Chemical	4000	Nassau	155
City	500	National Union	200
Citizens'	123	New Amsterdam	190
Columbia	170	New York	235
Commerce	206	New York County	885
Continental	133	Ninth National	105
Corn Exchange	285	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
East River	133	Pacific	170
Fifth Avenue	2900	Park	285
First Nat. of S. I.	120	People's	210
Fourth National	178	Phenix	104
Gallatin National	310	Republic	150
Garfield National	500	Seaboard National	169
German American	110	Second National	425
Germania	350	Seventh National	100
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	90
Hanover	320	State of New York	114
Hudson River	155	Third National	95
Importers & Traders'	525	Tradesmen's	90
Irving	140	United States Nat.	175
Leather Manufac's.	185	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750	Western National	114
Manhattan	220		

WALL STREET TALK.

The information from Chicago that the Illinois Steel Company has new financiering plans in view is denied in New York on the authority of a Wall Street news agency, which hitherto has not been running the property.

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There is still just one recalcitrant whisky distiller who refuses to come into the trust parlor. This wicked person is distributing much distress to the pool which has bulled American Spirits common from around 15 all the way to 12.

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From a merely speculative standpoint, it is a little difficult to figure out many profits in daily trades in General Electric all at one price. Through three months the street has been crowded every day with cheering information about new contracts, increasing profits, and conferences about unpaid dividends.

***

Wall Street gossip is talking of 4 per cent. as the future dividend rate for Jersey Central.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury, and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 18th day of March, 1897:

Cash in the Treasury.

Gold coin	$146,218,234	
Gold bullion	42,601,568	
Total	$188,819,803	
Net outstanding gold certificates	37,506,539	
Balance		$151,313,264
Standard silver dollars	$382,076,578	
Silver bullion	8 1 :65	
Total	$382,897,843	
Net outstanding silver certificates	364,516,913	
Balance		18,380,930
Standard silver dollars of 1890	10,042,048	
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	107,272,232	
Total	$117,314,280	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	117,314,280	
United States notes	94,342,663	
Net outstanding currency certificates	74,570,000	
Balance		19,772,663
Treasury notes of 1890	27,644,387	
National bank notes	13,446,304	
Fractional silver coin	15,897,823	
Fractional currency	81	
Minor coin	1,291,250	
Deposits in National banks	16,379,030	
Bonds and interest paid	606,087	
Total	$75,264,966	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,314,509	
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,238,061	
Disbursing officers' balances	28,182,204	
Post Office Department account	3,505,574	
Miscellaneous items	2,573,287	
Total	$46,833,628	
Balance		28,431,338
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$217,998,196

Receipts.

	This Day.	This Month.	Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$1,031,223	$14,584,689	$105,083,427
Internal revenue	596,853	7,501,757	108,737,038
Miscellaneous	10,233	612,098	17,219,923
Total	$1,638,340	$22,698,495	$229,040,388

Expenditures.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Civil and miscellaneous	$154,000	$3,573,000	$68,159,515
War	40,000	2,043,000	36,533,409
Navy	300,000	2,270,000	25,309,432
Indians	8,000	2,491,000	10,652,124
Pensions	175,000	9,015,000	104,704,259
Interest	6,000	404,000	28,914,592
Total	$678,000	$19,796,000	$274,273,334
Excess of receipts over expenditures	960,340	2,902,495	†45,232,945

National Bank Fund.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$7,720	$1,201,200	$10,140,830
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	27,585	569,418	6,515,126

Redemption of Notes.

	U. S. Notes.	Treas'y Notes. (Since 1879.)	Total. (Since 1890.)
To date	$472,668,926	$87,641,638	$560,310,564
This fiscal y'r.	47,379,955	7,603,328	54,938,283
This month	401,188	284,478	685,666
This day	13,883	19,095	32,978

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

†Excess of expenditures over receipts.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $590,853; from customs, $1,031,223; miscellaneous, $141,233.

The National bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $221,991.

CALIFORNIA MINING SHARES.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.04	*.04
Belcher	.19	.19
Best & Belcher	.68	.68
Challar	1.00	1.00
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.20	1.25
Crown Point	.20	.20
Gould & Curry	.30	.31
Hale & Norcross	.85	.87
Mexican	.28	.28
Ophir	.91	.91
Potosi	.33	.35
Savage	.30	.31
Sierra Nevada	.26	.27
Standard	1.60	
Union Consolidated	.27	.28
Utah	.05	.07
Yellow Jacket	.27	.28

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 18.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday.	Wed'day.
Alamo	.05	.05
Anaconda	.53¾	.59
Argentum	.27	.27
Blue Bell	.05½	.05½
Consolidated	.10½	.10

THE STATE BANKS

STATEMENTS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS, MARCH 16, 1897.

All Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Republished in Book Form and Can Be Had upon Application at the Publication Office.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK

at the close of business on the 18th day of March, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,232,188.26
Overdrafts		213.68
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		135,029.62
Banking house and lot	$80,000.00	
Other real estate	51,700.00	
		131,700.00
Stocks and bonds		441,364.14
Specie		235,516.15
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		108,080.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$132,916.34	
Other items carried as cash	16,652.77	
		149,569.11
		$2,433,660.96

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	300,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	94,217.90
Due depositors	1,436,867.15
Due trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers, and savings banks	300,746.37
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	1,829.54
	$2,433,660.96

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

CLINTON W. STARKEY, President, and NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier, of the Oriental Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 122 Bowery, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1897, and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 16th day of March, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation; and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

CLINTON W. STARKEY, President.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 18th day of March, 1897, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] JOS. E. KEHOE.
Notary Public, (No. 12.) N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,

at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$13,860,850.62
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		612,563.23
Banking house and lot	$975,000.00	
Other real estate	25,000.00	
		1,000,000.00
Stocks and bonds		395,696.25
Specie		2,716,724.49
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		2,591,095.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$5,389,524.03	
Other items carried as cash	119,098.56	
		5,508,622.59
		$26,685,452.19

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$2,050,000.00
Surplus fund	2,050,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	53,136.78
Due depositors	14,337,290.51
Due trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers, and savings banks	7,758,082.17
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	428,161.67
Unpaid dividends	8,181.06
	$26,685,452.19

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

STEPHEN BAKER, President of the Bank of the Manhattan Company, a bank located and doing business at No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1897; and he further says that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 16th day of March, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponent's knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision, and J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier, is absent, and cannot join in this report.

STEPHEN BAKER, President.

Subscribed and sworn to by deponent, the 18th day of March, 1897, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] W. S. JOHNSON,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co., 13.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK, N. Y.,

at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,229,378.33
Due from banks		400,217.15
Banking house and lot		125,000.00
Stocks and bonds		155,400.00
Specie		174,201.57
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		367,434.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$154,771.49	
Other items carried as cash	26,058.20	
		$180,829.69
Assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Premium on U. S. bonds		21,875.00
		$3,654,335.74

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	50,197.82
Due depositors	2,903,219.32
Due trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers, and savings banks	918.60
	$3,654,335.74

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

M. J. ADRIAN, President, and CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier, of the German Exchange Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 330 Bowery, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1897, and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 16th day of March, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

M. J. ADRIAN, President.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 17th day of March, 1897, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] GEORGE GOELER,
Notary Public, No. 135.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE COLUMBIA BANK, NEW YORK CITY,

at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,342,768.34
Overdrafts		278.63
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	163,806.22	
Due from approver reserve Agents	284,494.00	
		448,300.22
Real estate		142,181.00
Mortgages owned		20,000.00
Stocks and bonds		278,109.06
Specie		117,497.36
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		60,300.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$135,356.11	
Other items carried as cash	12,554.87	
		147,910.98
		$2,557,345.59

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	200,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	12,388.84
Due depositors	1,978,354.97
Due trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers, and savings banks	66,601.78
	$2,557,345.59

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

JOSEPH FOX, President, and WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Cashier, of Columbia Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 501 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1897; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 16th day of March, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

JOSEPH FOX, President.
WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 18th day of March, 1897, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] GEO. STOLL,
Notary Public, Westchester County. Certificate filed in New York County.

STATE BANK STATEMENTS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF NEW AMSTERDAM

at the close of business on the sixteenth day of March, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,543,791.81
Overdrafts		993.36
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$9,892.12	
Due from approved reserved agents	337,787.89	
		347,680.01
Stocks and bonds		405,965.33
Specie		25,589.75
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		130,178.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$93,533.72	
Other items carried as cash	12,298.44	
		105,832.16
		$2,560,030.42

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$250,000.00
Surplus fund	200,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	41,702.81
Due depositors	1,793,816.11
Due trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers, and savings banks	274,511.50
	$2,560,030.42

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

FRANK TILFORD, President, and GEORGE J. BAUMANN, Cashier, of the Bank of New Amsterdam, a bank located and doing business at Broadway and 39th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1897, and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 16th day of March, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation; and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

FRANK TILFORD, President.
G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 18th day of March, 1897, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] J. HOWARD WILLETT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co., 109.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE STATE BANK

at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$747,640.45
Overdrafts		151.91
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$11,778.65	
Due from approved reserved agents	119,043.87	
		130,822.52
Banking house and lot	$36,500.00	
Other real estate	65,954.94	
		102,454.94
Other mortgages owned		30,975.00
Stocks and bonds		172,745.00
Specie		45,532.84
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		22,767.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$47,676.67	
		47,676.67
Assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Furniture and fixtures	$3,750.00	
		3,750.00
		$1,304,516.33

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	9,700.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	34,483.99
Due depositors	1,160,332.34
	$1,304,516.33

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

ARNOLD KOHN, Vice President, and J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier, of the State Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 378 Grand Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1897; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the sixteenth day of March, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision, and OSCAR L. RICHARD, the President, is absent, and cannot join in this report.

ARNOLD KOHN, Vice President.
J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 18th day of March, 1897, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] WM. B. ROTH,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK

at the close of business on the sixteenth day of March, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,179,054.77
Overdrafts		49.81
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		91,527.76
Other real estate		4,300.00
Other mortgages owned		29,000.00
Stocks and bonds		565,378.62
Specie		553,332.99
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		316,380.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$277,233.29	
Other items carried as cash	3,020.21	
		280,253.50
Assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Furniture and fixtures		5,000.00
		$5,015,277.45

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	103,911.62
Due depositors	3,280,065.71
Due trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers, and savings banks	377,477.76
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	3,822.36
	$5,015,277.45

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

FORREST H. PARKER, President, and WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier, of the New York Produce Exchange Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 4 Produce Exchange Building, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1897; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the sixteenth day of March, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision, as usual.

FORREST H. PARKER, President.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 18th day of March, 1897, before me.
H. W. MACOMBER,
Notary Public for Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA

at the close of business on the sixteenth day of March, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$18,127,209.26
Overdrafts		322.02
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		1,169,361.10
Banking house and lot		900,000.00
Stocks and bonds		707,386.17
Specie		2,381,318.21
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		4,725,927.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$4,454,376.38	
Other items carried as cash	57,684.64	
		4,512,061.02
		$32,523,584.78

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	2,250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	229,254.66
Due depositors	15,707,710.26
Due trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers, and savings banks	12,831,976.86
Unpaid dividends	4,643.00
	$32,523,584.78

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President, and WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier, of the Bank of America, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1897; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 16th day of March, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President.
WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 18th day of March, 1897, before me.
CHAS. D. CHICHESTER,
Notary Public.

STATE BANK STATEMENTS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE TWENTY-THIRD WARD BANK

at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$402,013.12
Overdrafts		98.46
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$11,721.75	
Due from approved reserve agents	142,874.96	
		154,096.71
Real estate for bank building		20,500.00
Other mortgages owned		50,000.00
Stocks and bonds		21,288.50
Specie		19,855.45
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		81,301.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$31,292.27	
Other items carried as cash	1,786.00	
		33,078.27
Assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Furniture and fixtures	$2,000.00	
United States bonds	41,000.00	
Premium on U. S. bonds	4,867.00	
		47,867.00
		$830,068.51

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	20,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	16,623.83
Due depositors	664,687.98
Due trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers, and savings banks	28,786.70
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	50.00
	$830,068.51

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

CHAS. W. BOGART, President, and GEO. E. EDWARDS, Cashier, of Twenty-third Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at cor. 8d Ave. and Southern Boulevard, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with for the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1897, and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 16th day of March, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

CHAS. W. BOGART, President.
GEO. E. EDWARDS, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 18th day of March, 1897, before me.
[Seal.] GEO. C. GOELLER, (34,)
Notary Public, N. Y. Cy.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE MOUNT MORRIS BANK

at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,066,971.18
Overdrafts		184.48
Due from Trust Co's, banks, bankers, and brokers	$27,901.09	
Due from approved reserved agents	350,000.00	
		377,901.09
Banking house and lot	175,000.00	
Other real estate	104,070.62	
		279,070.62
Other mortgages owned		117,937.73
Stocks and bonds		86,134.07
Specie		78,187.43
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		92,664.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	110,414.25	
Other items carried as cash	1,661.02	
		112,075.27
		$2,211,125.88

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$250,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	57,582.63
Due depositors	1,707,863.74
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers, and savings banks	145,858.51
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	321.00
	$2,211,125.88

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

WM. H. PAYNE, President, and F. W. LIVERMORE, Cashier, of Mount Morris, a bank located and doing business at No. 85 East 125th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1897; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 16th day of March, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

WM. H. PAYNE, President.
F. W. LIVERMORE, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 18th day of March, 1897, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] GEO. H. LIVERMORE.
Notary Public, New York County, No. 52.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1897.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,502,079.18
Liability of Directors		253,875.00
Overdrafts		1,059.65
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		131,970.99
Banking house and lot	$300,000.00	
Other real estate	4,021.40	
		304,021.40
Other mortgages owned		11,750.00
Stocks and bonds		297,633.68
Specie		267,557.68
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National Banks		537,702.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$4,459,250.76	
Other items carried as cash	3,098.62	
		4,462,949.38
Assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Suspense account		1,000.00
		$8,772,198.96

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,200,000.00
Surplus fund	300,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	225,297.56
Due depositors	6,856,648.80
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers, and savings banks	190,078.60
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	174.00
	$8,772,198.96

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

Richard L. Edwards, President, and Beverley C. Duer, Cashier of the Bank of the State of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 42 William Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1897; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 16th day of March, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision, as usual.

RICHARD L. EDWARDS, President.
BEVERLEY C. DUER, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 18th day of March, 1897, before me.
HANSON C. GIBSON,
Notary Public,
New York County.
[Seal of Notary.]

PROPOSALS.

TO ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS for Electric Wiring.—Sealed proposals for furnishing materials and performing the labor required for the installation of new electric-lighting mains for the Male Department, Manhattan State Hospital, at Ward's Island, N. Y., in accordance with the several drawings and specifications, may be sent by mail or delivered in person, up to 4:30 P. M. March 25, 1897, to the undersigned, at No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals. Parties bidding on this work must be persons or firms actually engaged in the electric-wiring business, and be able to refer to work of a similar character performed by them elsewhere. Proposals must be for the whole work, and be accompanied by a bond of an approved surety company, guaranteeing the faithful execution of the offer, if accepted. Drawings and specifications may be seen, and forms of proposals obtained, at the office of I. G. Perry, Architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y., and at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City. The Board of Managers reserves the right to reject any or all bids, as they may deem for the best interests of the State. HENRY E. HOWLAND, President Board of Managers, Manhattan State Hospital.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.—Sealed proposals for furnishing fresh and salt meats, oysters and clams, fresh cow's milk, and condensed milk for the Manhattan State Hospital, New York City, for a period of six months from April 1, 1897, may be sent by mail or delivered in person, up to 4:30 P. M. March 25, 1897, to Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all bids. Parties submitting bids must be actual dealers in the commodities for which they bid. Full specifications may be obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City. The Board of Managers reserves the right to reject any and all bids, as they may deem for the best interests of the State. HENRY E. HOWLAND, President Board of Managers, Manhattan State Hospital.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, March 18, 1897.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
112	114	10	American Express	113	113	113	113	.....
12⅞	13	5,028	American Spirits Mfg.	13½	13½	12½	13	— ½
33	33½	305	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	34	34	32	33½	— ½
114¼	114⅝	55,878	American Sugar Refs.	113¾	115½	113⅝	114¾	+ ⅝
103¾	104	1,020	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	104	104¼	104	104¼	+ ⅛
88	91	15	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	89	89	89	89	.....
77	77¼	5,222	American Tobacco	76⅝	77½	76⅝	77	.....
105	107	36	American Tobacco pf.	107½	107¾	107¼	107¼	.....
25⅜	26½	14	Ann Arbor pf.	25½	26½	25½	26½	.....
83	84	2,299	At., T. & S. F.	11⅜	12	11¼	12	+ ¼
11⅜	11⅞	5,949	At., T. & S. F. pf.	22⅞	23½	22¾	22⅞	.....
22⅞	23	150	Bay State Gas	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
9¾	10¼	462	Brooklyn Union Gas	98	98⅝	98	98¼	.....
98¼	99	2,585	Canada Southern	51⅝	51⅞	51¼	51⅝	.....
51	51¼	150	Central Pacific	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
8¾	9¼	1,930	Chesapeake & Ohio	18	18⅝	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
18	18¼	14,746	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	77⅝	78½	77⅝	77⅝	+ ⅛
77⅜	77¾	28,830	Chicago Gas	78¾	79¾	78⅜	79	+ ⅛
78⅞	79	13,400	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	78	78½	77⅞	78	+ ⅛
77⅞	78	475	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	138¼	138¼	138¼	138½	+ ⅛
137½	138¼	4,505	Chi. & Northwestern.	110⅝	110⅝	109¾	109¾	— ⅛
109⅝	109¾	8,678	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	68½	69⅝	68¼	69	+ ⅛
69	69⅛	3,643	C., C., C. & St. L.	33	33⅛	32¼	32½	—1
32¼	32⅜	500	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	21½	22	21½	22	+ ¼
21	22	525	Consolidated Gas Co.	158¼	158⅝	158	158¼	— ¼
158¼	159	161	Delaware & Hudson.	109½	109¾	109¼	109⅛	— ⅛
109¼	109½	240	Del., Lack. & West.	157	157	157	157	.....
155	157	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
40½	41	300	Erie 1st pf.	34	34½	34	34¼	.....
34⅛	34⅝	10	Flint & P. M.	10	11½	10	11½	— ⅛
9	12	1,472	General Electric	35	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
34¾	35	100	Illinois Central	96⅛	96½	96½	96½	+ ¼
96	96½	200	Illinois Steel Co.	34	34½	34	34½	— ½
34	35	100	Iowa Central	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	— ⅛
6½	6⅝	266	Iowa Central pf.	25¾	25⅞	24½	24½	— ½
24	26	10	Lake Erie & West. pf.	68¾	68⅝	68¾	68⅝	.....
67½	68½	220	Lake Shore.	169¼	169¼	169	169	—1⅛
169	169⅞	20	Long Island	48½	48¼	48½	48½	.....
44	49	2,850	Louisville & Nashville.	49½	49⅝	49⅜	49⅝	+ ⅛
40¼	40⅝	1,942	Manhattan Con.	86	86⅞	86	86⅞	+ ⅛
85⅞	86¼	100	Metropolitan Traction	107	107	107	107	.....
106	107¼	110	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	—⅜
77¾	78½	400	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	48	48⅝	48	48½	+ ¼
48	49	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	13	13¼	13	13⅛	.....
12⅝	13	5,770	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	31¼	32⅛	31¼	31⅝	+ ⅛
31½	31⅝	4,167	Missouri Pacific	18⅜	19¼	18½	18½	— ⅛
18½	18⅝	550	National Lead Co.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	.....
24⅝	25¼	20	National Lead Co. pf.	91¾	91⅞	91¼	91¼	.....
91¾	92	28	National Starch 1st pf.	56½	56½	56½	56½	.....
52½	60	37	New England	44	44	44	44	.....
37	10	5,170	New Jersey Central	94	95	93¼	93⅝	+ ⅛
93½	93¾	7,141	New York Central	100	100⅝	100	100⅜	+ ⅛
100	100⅛	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	14	14	14	14	—⅛
13¾	14½	84	Ann Arbor pf.	34¾	34¾	34	34	—⅛
33	34	538	N. Y., C. & St. L. pf.	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
27¾	28½	200	North American	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	.....
4⅝	4⅞	478	Northern Pacific	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝	.....
13½	13⅝	2,560	Northern Pacific pf.	37⅜	37⅝	37¼	37¼	—¼
37⅜	37⅝	1,360	Ontario & Western.	14⅞	15	14⅝	14⅝	.....
14⅝	15	100	O. R. & Nav. pf.	43	43	43	43	.....
42½	43¼	220	O. S. L. wh. iss.	11¼	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
...	...	7,159	Pacific Mail.	26⅝	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	27⅜	200	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	1	1	¾	¾	— ⅛
¾	1½	13,440	P. & R., all in. pd.	24½	24⅝	23½	23⅜	— ⅞
23⅝	23¾	6,360	P. & R. 1st pf., w. iss.	47	47⅝	47	47⅝	—2⅜
47⅝	47¾	13	P. & R. 2d pf., wh. iss.	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	.....
29	30	10	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	169½	169½	169½	169½	.....

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Important Sales by Private Contract and at Auction.

The executors of the will of William H. Gunther, the furrier, have sold, at about $165,000, the four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling, 9 West Fifty-seventh Street, on lot 30.6 by 100.5. Mr. Gunther bought the house in 1875 for $100,000.

Thomas Stokes has bought of Jane W. Bartlett, at about $43,000, the four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling, 50 West Fifty-third Street, 17.6 by 60 by 100.5.

M. E. Hewitt & Co. have sold, for Mrs. Faulkner, the four story and basement brownstone-front dwelling, 158 West Forty-sixth Street, on lot 19 by 100.5, to A. Maynard Lyon.

Arthur W. Lipsett has bought of Mrs. Clara M. Roberts the three-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling, 148 West One Hundred and Third Street, 16.9 by 52 by 100.11.

James Kyle & Sons have sold, for George Ott, the four-story brick tenement, with store, 741 Second Avenue, 25 by 50 by 100, and for Mrs. Weinberger, the five-story brick tenement, with stores, 313 East Thirty-ninth Street, 25 by 65 by 98.9.

William Ueckermann, builder, has sold the two new five-story double flats, 16 and 18 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 25 by 82 by 100.11 each, to M. Bargebuhr, for about $53,000.

William Rankin has bought of the estate of Benjamin F. Romaine four lots on the southwest corner of Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and First Street.

Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager have bought of William D. Reilly the old buildings, 309 Madison Avenue, with plot 53 by 92.5.

Adolph Eckstein has purchased from Hellner & Wolf, at $24,000, the five-story brick tenement, with store, 1,833 Amsterdam Avenue, 26.4 by 66 by 100.

Charles Brogan has sold the four-story brick flat on the southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Southern Boulevard, 25 by 85 by 90, for $26,000; also the three-story and basement brick dwelling on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 25 feet east of Southern Boulevard, 16.8 by 50 by 90, for $8,000.

Bryan L. Kennelly & Co. have sold 109 East Sixty-fifth Street, a three-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling, 20 by 50 by 100.5, for Oscar Kaufman, to Mary A. McCue.

The four-story dwelling, 70 West Eighty-fifth Street, 16.8 by 55 by 102.2, has been sold by Mrs. Annie Pierson to Mrs. Kate B. Stokes.

Dr. A. P. Morris of East Orange, N. J., is the buyer of 11 West Sixty-ninth Street, the sale of which was reported yesterday.

Innes Gailbraith has sold to a Mr. Murtha 141 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, a three-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling 16.4 by 50 by 99.11.

H. Marks has sold 306 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 90 by 100.11, at $28,000, to Max Borger, who will give in trade at the same price 243 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, a five-story double flat on lot 25 by 100.11.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold at public auction a lot 25 by 75 on the east side of Wadsworth Avenue, as proposed, 24.11 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, to David Shuldiner, for $2,000; also lot 25 by 100 on the north side of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 50 feet west of the Eleventh Avenue Boulevard, to the same buyer, for $5,800, and 451 West Forty-seventh Street, a four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling on lot 18.9 by 100.5, to John Halligan, for $11,100.

The same auctioneer sold in foreclosure to the plaintiffs, M. P. and F. J. Breslin, at $25,000, the northwest corner of Third Avenue and Thirty-third Street, a three-story brick tenement, with store, on lot 19 by 56.6; also in foreclosure, the two-story frame dwelling, with lot 25 by 100, on the west side of Tiebout Avenue, 50 feet south of Clark Street, for $3,650, the similar parcel on the west side of Tiebout Avenue, 100 feet south of Clark Street, for $3,750, and the same-sized house and lot on the west side of Tiebout Avenue, 150 feet south of Clark Street, for $3,750, all to William Seeligsberg. The purchaser of the three properties unquestionably secured a bargain, as the plaintiff, the receiver of the Granite State Provident Association, saw fit to let them go for several hundred dollars less than the mortgage due on each.

Philip A. Smyth sold in partition, to the representative of the plaintiff, Mary A. Simpson, 214 East Sixty-second Street, a three-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling, on lot 18.9 by 100.5.

L. J. Phillips & Co. sold in partition, 506 and 508 East Seventy-sixth Street, a plot 50 by 102.2, with frame office, to Samuel Ramsfelder, for $9,000.

William Kennelly sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Elizabeth Dennis, the five-story stone-front dwelling, 575 West End Avenue, on lot 14.6 by 100, for $20,000; also to the plaintiff, Hannah Greenebaum, 1,018 Avenue A, a five-story brick tenement, on lot 25 by 79.8, for $15,070.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold in foreclosure 313 East Seventy-fifth Street, a four-story brownstone-front tenement, on lot 25 by 102.2, to John H. Rogan, for $9,975.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 25.6½ by 99.11½, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $48,128.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Reginald H. Arnold, referee, 1,630 to 1,636 Bathgate Avenue, east side, 130 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, 100 by 95, four four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $2,209; subject to first mortgage and interest, amounting to $52,500.

By August Kleinau, Sheriff's sale on execution, 1,726 Park Avenue, west side, 75.6 feet north of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 25.5 by 100, four-story brick tenement, with stores, all interest held by Victor Kallman on Jan. 25, 1897; also 929 and 931 Park Avenue, east side, 51.1 feet south of Eighty-first Street, 53.3 by 100, two five-story brick flats, all interest held by Henry Degener on Jan. 25, 1897. Due on judgment, $3,278.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 115 East Twenty-seventh Street, for a five-story brick flat, 16.8 by 86.6; Sarah and William White of Englewood, N. J., owners; John P. Leo of 143 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $15,000.

No. 360 East Eighty-fifth Street, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 82; J. and C. Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, owners; Charles Stegmayer, architect; cost, $18,000.

Lexington Avenue, southwest corner of Twenty-ninth Street, for a five-story brick flat and store, 16.9 by 74.5; Michael T. Lyons of 259 Bowery, owner; John P. Leo, architect; cost, $16,000.

Jennings Street, south side, 100 feet west of Southern Boulevard, for a three-story frame tenement, 22 by 52; James Harheim of 420 Mulford Place, owner; A. C. McManus of 156 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $6,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, south side, 125 feet west of Jerome Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 32; Frank F. Lawson of 403 West One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, owner; John C. Barne of 101 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

Webster Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, for a four-story brick tenement, 18.9 by 65; Theodore Roehrs of 474 East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, owner; Cleverdon & Putzel of 13 Astor Place, architects; cost, $10,000.

Anthony Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, for a one-and-a-half-story frame stable, 11 by 23; David Shuldiner of 676 East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, owner; Cleverdon & Putzel, architects; cost, $500.

Chestnut Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Cornell Avenue, for a one-story frame dwelling, 20 by 40; Auguste Ferber of 1,400 Stebbins Avenue, owner; John C. Ferber, architect; cost, $800.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 92.11 feet east of Union Avenue, for four two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 40, Thomas Farley, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $16,000.

Third Street, south side, 53 feet east of Washington Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 22 by 45, William A. Mallet, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose of 52 North First Street, Mount Vernon, architects; cost, $4,500.

Sackett Avenue, east side, 300 feet south of Dean Place, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 28; John E. Ryan, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose, architects; cost, $1,500.

One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, northeast corner of Third Avenue, for a one-story frame Summer house, 25 by 34; Kate Faulhaber, owner; H. Hannberger of 802 Melrose Avenue, architect; cost not given.

Forest Avenue, east side, 181 feet north of Cedar Place, for three three-story frame dwellings, 18.6 by 45; James G. Patton of 2,071 Third Avenue, owner; John De Hart of 1,637 Fox Street, architect; cost, $10,500.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 72.11 feet east of Union Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 33.8; Thomas Farley of 1,363 Boston Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

Delancey Place, north side, 113 feet west of Morris Park Avenue, for a three-story frame tenement, 24 by 34, John E. Ryan of William's Bridge, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose, architects; cost, $5,000.

Sackett Avenue, east side, 225 feet south of Dean Place, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 18; also

Sackett Avenue, east side, 250 feet south of Dean Place, for a two-story frame dwelling, John E. Ryan, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose, architects; cost, $2,500.

Intervale Avenue, east side, 141 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, for three three-story frame tenements, 20 by 54; August Johnson, owner; John De Hart, architect; cost, $15,000.

No. 544 Eleventh Avenue, alterations to a three-story brick store and dwelling; Rosa Meis of 544 Eleventh Avenue, owner; John H. Knubel of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $550.

No. 3 West Fourteenth Street, alterations to a three-story brick store; W. P. Staples of 1 Gramercy Park, owner; John B. Franklin of 121 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, architect; cost, $250.

Vanderbilt Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, alterations to a one-and-a-half-story frame clubhouse, 25 by 50; the Suburban Club, owner; Kirby & Co. of 722 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost not given.

Worth Avenue, west side, 175 feet south of Tremont Avenue, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling, 22.5 by 56.6; Frank Raywelt of Morris Heights, owner; D. H. Flansburgh of William's Bridge, architect; cost, $175.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, March 18.

11TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of 6th Av, 50x 103.3; John H. Judge, referee, to Alexander Donegan $55,000
MADISON ST, 362; August C. Brown, referee, to Morris Stahl 1,000
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 76th St, 25.4x95.8x25x100; George Lowther and others to Henry Hirsh and another.
WEST END AV, w s, 61.5 ft s of 76th St, 15.2x100; Jennie M. Tompkins to Eliza D. Walton 1
92D ST, 47 West; Augustus W. Kelley and wife to George Edgar and another. 1
2D AV, 1,407; Fannie Keyser to Ernst Will 1
150TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Ferdinand Forsch and wife to John Davis 100
AVENUE A, or Eagle Av, n w s, 75 ft s of John St, 25x100; Mary Hust to Dominick Perry and wife 1
SAME PROPERTY; Dominick Perry and wife to Mary Hust 1
CLINTON AV, e s, 100 ft n of Jefferson St, 20x109.4; Charles Bjorkegren and wife to Henry Mallebro 1
CLINTON AV, e s, 60 ft n of Jefferson St, 20x89.11; Charles Bjorkegren and wife to Henry Mallebro 1
CLINTON AV, n e corner of Jefferson St, 50x20; same to same 1
EAST ST, e s, 244.11 ft n of Broome St, runs 128.10 ft to centre line of pier, 58x e x s w 256.4; Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr., and another to the Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company 1
SAME PROPERTY; the Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company to the Mayor, &c., City of New York 1
24TH ST, n s, 79.2 ft e of 7th Av, 41.8x98.9; Sarah Dwyer and another to Charles A. Winch 1
144TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 50x99.11; Isaac Van Saan and wife to Benjamin Bryan 1
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, 58.3 ft s of stone monument marked L near Poe cottage, 85x167.11x75x224.11; Fannie Chambers to John J. Morrow 1
SAME PROPERTY; John J. Morrow to John Chambers and wife 1
LOTS 147, 148, and 149, map of building lots of Charles A. Stadler, 23d Ward; Bernard C. Murray and wife to Charles Pitchle 10
122D ST, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 103x 100.11; s s of 122d St, 423 ft e of 8th Av, 102x99.11; James Britton and wife to James D. Putnam 1
53D ST, n s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Lazarus F. Munzsheimer and wife to Laura B. Keim, ½ part 1
FRONT ST, s s, 42.10 ft w of Jackson St, 12.2x86.2; Mary A. Andrews to Smith Ely 114
LOTS 14, 15, and 16, Block 36, map of Pelham Park, 24th Ward; Joachim Blatt to Matilda Sussman, exchange of property 1
27TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 6th Av, 25x 98.9; Mary L. Scott to Henry C. Rover. 1
BARROW ST, 44; Margaret A. Ryerson and another to James H. Newman 13,500
11TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of 6th Av, 50x 100.11; Alexander Donegan to Patrick J. Moffatt and another 2
HOUSTON ST, s w corner of Essex St, 25 x100; Henry F. Schilling and wife to Mary Klett 1
26TH ST, n s, 104 ft w of 10th Av, 5x 98.9; Thomas L. Moore to Eugenia M. Moore 1
INTERIOR LOT, centre line of 27th and 26th Sts, 80 ft w of 10th Av, runs w 5x s 39.6; James B. Moore and another to Thomas L. Moore 1
11TH AV, e s, 61.9 ft s of 45th St, 19.2x 100; Michael F. Conway to Julia Conway. 12,500
62D ST, 234 West; Adolph Muller to Martha D. Weeks 1
88TH ST, 29 West; George Edgar and others to Augusta W. Kelley 1
44TH ST, s s, 133.2 ft w of 6th Av, 16.10x 100.4; Augusta Flegel to Julie A. Flegel. 1
107TH ST, n s, 178 ft w of 4th Av, 17x 100.11; Bertha M. Hahn and another to Mary Silverstone 1
133D ST, n s, 401.8 ft e of 6th Av, 16.8x 99.11; Joseph L. Buttenwieser and wife to Julia Casper 500
106TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 100.11; Eugene Durnin, referee, to Patrick Dolan and another 23,750
127TH ST, s s, 165 ft w of 4th Av, 25x 99.11; Francis P. Kennedy to Christian Wilhelm 1
133D ST, n s, 401.8 ft e of 6th Av, 16.8x 99.11; Julia Casper to Ida Rose 12,250
BRIGGS AV, n s, Lot 43, map of the Briggs estate, 50x211.5; Arthur H. Sigler and wife to John H. Peterson 1,750
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 76th St, 25x100; Edward Hirsh and others to Charles Buek 1
92D ST, 47 West; George Edgar and others to Helen M. Edgar 1
BRISTOW ST, w s, 215 ft s of Jennings St, 20x100; Kate Bock to William Metzrath 1
6TH AV, s s, Lot 394, map of Wakefield, 25x114; George Batten to Jessie B. Batten 1
MELROSE AV, s e corner of 163d St, 40x 74.8x40x75.6; Elise M. J. Fernschild to William Hubert 10
173TH ST, n s, 746.5 ft e of Franklin Av, 25x143; Abraham Engelhard and wife to Ronald McAdam 1,800
150TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Catharine S. Barteld to Ferdinand Forsch 100
123D ST, s s, 350 ft e of 10th Av, 25x 100.11; Claiborne Ferris to Henry Ferris. 1
CONVENT AV, n e corner of 139th St, 25x100; Latham A. Fish and wife to the Mayor, &c., of the City of New York ... 8,600
109TH ST, n e corner of Bloomingdale Road, —x—; J. Romaine Brown and wife to Charlton W. Crane 10
ALL RIGHT, TITLE, &c., TO BLOOMingdale Road; James Rogers and wife to James A. Deering 1

Recorded Leases.

LAINO, Nicola, to Maria d'Angelo; 2,209 1st Av., 5 years $336
HOELLEBOLT, Eliza, to James Smith; 163 Avenue C, corner of 10th St, 5 years. 1,560
NOE, N. M., to John Jaegeler; 122 West 49th St, 2 11-12 years 840
SENFT, Ellas, to Solomon Tubin; 120 Delancey St, 3 years 1,850
WELLS, Jennie T., to Louis Neuffer; 308 West 41st St, 5 years 456
WRIGHT, Wilfred J., to Bartholomay Brewery Company; 521, and 523 West 37th St, 3 years 2,000

Recorded Mortgages.

McADAM, Donald, to Emma M. Brower; s s of 175th St, 746.5 ft e of Franklin Av, 3 years $3,500
BROWER, Evelyn E., to William R. Willcox; s e corner of Delancey and Mangin Sts, note 2,500
BARNES, Hattie B., to the Seamen's Bank for Savings, New York; s s of 75th St, 83.11 ft e of Riverside Drive, 5 years 45,000
BUSK, Charles, to Edward and Henry Hirsh; s e corner of 76th St and Riverside Drive, 1 year 35,000
BOWEN, Virginia, to Josiah O. and Henry M. Ward, executors, &c., of George E. Ward; s s of 132d St, 510 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years 5,500
BJORKEGREN, Charles, and wife to Edward F. Burke; 907 Jefferson St, 23d Ward, 2 years 4,400
SAME to Jane Thompson; same property, 3 months 600
CRANE, Charlton W., to Catharine A. B. Abbe; s s of 110th St, now Cathedral Parkway, 109.4 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 3 years 18,000
COWENHOVEN, Charles T., to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 170 Front St, 1 year 16,000
SAME and wife to Daniel J. Colton; same property, 1 year 1,500
DONEGAN, Alexander, to Citizens' Savings Bank, New York; n s of 11th St, 575 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year 75,000
DEUTSCH, Fannie, and husband to Maria Hopper; 62 Pitt St, 1 year 4,000
DE WITT, Henry C., and wife and Martha E. Magnusson to Abby A. Potter; 99 Perry St, 3 years 18,500
DAVIS, John, and wife to Ferdinand Forsch; s s of 150th St, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, two mortgages, 9 months 22,500
EDGAR, Helen M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 47 West 92d St, 1 year 9,000
EISNER, Sophia, and David L., to Lewis S. Haslam; s s of 95th St, 208 ft e of Columbus Av, 5 years 15,000
FULTON, Sarah C., and Elisha M., to Union Trust Company of New York; n e s of 21st St, 341 ft s e of 4th Av, 5 years 30,000
FERRELL, Frank J., to Philip Bear; s s of 27th St, 254.6 ft e of 7th Av, 8½ months 800
FLYNN, William F., and wife to Gustavus Sidenberg; s s of 17th St, 237 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years 13,000
FORDINSKY, Harris, and wife to John J. Dowling and another; n e corner of 102d St and Lexington Av, 3½ months 380
FORSCH, Ferdinand, to Catharine S. Barteld; s s of 150th St, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years 9,500
HARPER, Mary A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 13, 15, and 17 Cortlandt St, 1 year 26,000
KELLEY, Augustus W., and wife to the Manhattan Savings Institution; 20 West 88th St, 2 years 19,000
KEYSER, Fannie, to Max Jonas; 2,263 2d Av, 1 year 3,000
KITCHING, George, and wife to George E. Kitching; n s of 134th St, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years 15,000
KAY, Jeanette G. and Charles W., to John F. Steeves; Lot 29, map of William H. Morris Farm, 23d Ward, (demand) 635
LUDWIG, Bernhard J., and wife to Julius Beer; n e corner of Madison Av and 124th St, 3 years 60,000
LA VELLE, Catherine A., and husband to Marston Watson and another, trustees of John Burke; e s of Hoe Av, or St, 254.1 ft s of Home St, 3 years 8,000
MOFFAT, Patrick J., and Alvah E. Phyfe to Alexander Donegan; n s of 11th St, 375 ft w of 6th Av, (demand) 12,000
MOORE, Thomas L., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 281 and 283 10th Av and 506 West 26th St, 2 years 17,000
MOORE, James B. and Arthur J., to same; 287 to 291 10th Av, 2 years 25,000
MOORE, Eugenia M., to same; n s of 26th St, 104 ft w of 9th Av, 2 years 4,000
MOORE, Elizabeth J., to same; s e corner of 10th Av and 26th St, 2 years 11,000
MILLER, Alice and Gustave M., to same; n w corner of Park Av and 81st St, 2 years 100,000
MOYNAGH, James T., and wife to Nellie C. Van Reypen; s s of 120th St, 437.6 ft e of Pleasant Av, 1 year 3,800
SAME to same; same property 1,100
McNAMARA, Esther, to John J. Brown; n e s of Woodruff St, 222.10 ft s e of Boston Road, 3 years 7,000
SAME to Clermont H. Smith; n e s of Woodruff St, 222.10 ft s e of Boston Road, 1 year 500
NEWMAN, James H. to Margaret A. and M. Louise Ryerson; 44 Barrow St, 5 years 10,000
SAME to same; same property, 6 months. 2,000
NANHEIM, Carrie, and wife of Simeon to Frederic S. Dennis and another, trustees of Mrs. Katherine A. Rockwell; 789 Lexington Av, installments 10,000
PITCHIE, Charles, to Bernard C. Murray; Lots 147, 148, and 149, map of 155 building lots of Charles A. Stadler, 1 year.. 1,750
RITZMANN, Charles L., to Margaret M. Slevin; s s of 90th St, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years 2,500
RUDOLPHY, Jacob, and wife to the Seamen's Bank for Savings of New York; 969 and 971 Park Av, (two mortgages,) 5 years 16,000
SMITH, Walter, to Dennis S. Decker; 228 East 84th St, 1 year 1,500
VAN RENSSELAER, Olivia P. and Killian, to Letitia S. Sands and others, executrixes of John Campbell; 419 West End Av, 3 years 26,000
WALL, Emma, to Otto Schullinger; 281 West 54th St, 1 year 285
WILCOX, Hallet D., to Amanda McMann; s s of 106th St, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 12,000
WHEELER, Ward, and wife to Sara W. Hart; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 101.8 ft s of 159th St, 2 years 2,500
SAME to William A. Spencer, and another, trustees, &c., of Eleonora L. S. Cenci; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 101.8 ft s of 159th St, 1 year 3,500
SAME to same; lot begins 100 ft s of 159th St, at a same point in the east line of St. Nicholas Av, 101.8½ ft s from s e corner of St. Nicholas Av and 159th St, 1 year 2,500
WIRTH, Louis, to the German Savings Bank of New York; n w corner of St. Ann's Av and 135th St, 1 year 23,000
SAME to same; w s of St. Ann's Av, 25 ft n of 135th St, (three mortgages,) 1 year 39,000
SAME to same; n s of 135th St, 98 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 1 year 13,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEARNS, Joseph H., to James A. Cowle, SAME to same $8,500 15,177
HERB, Jacob, to Mount Morris Bank 2,000
KISSAM, Jonas B., to Nellie A. Crossman 20,000
KAHN, Joseph, to Samuel Kahn 5,500
LEFFERTS, George M., and William H., trustees for Grace and Mary E. Lefferts, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 10,000
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Jacob Kors 3,000
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederick J., to Clothilde Bodine, guardian, (two assignments) 18,000
PUTNAM, James D., to Marianna J. Hunter 1
REDMOND, Michael, to Michael Devlin. 2,500
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Jonas B. Kissam 20,000
VOTH, Richard C., to Henry J. Braker, trustee, &c., of C. M. Braker 1

Lis Pendens.

134TH ST, n s, 290 ft w of Park Av, 25x99.11; the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited, against Raymond Surbridge and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
7TH ST, s s, Lots 1,047, 1,048, 1,092, and 1,093, map of Village of Wakefield; Annie and Mary Carten, by guardian, against Charles Kennedy, (to debar claim.)
1ST AV, s e corner of 117th St, 25.2x94; Bennett J. King and another against Marks Chambers and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
MADISON AV, e s, 74.1 ft n of 25th St, 24.8x 100; also property at Rye, N. Y.; Pierre W. Wildey, as trustee, against the United States Trust Company of New York, trustee, and others, (for a partition.)
LEXINGTON AV, 493; Abigail B. Watkins against Michael B. Leavitt and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
64TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x 105.5; Mary E. Hyer against Henry K. Gilman and others, ((to foreclose mortgage.)
147TH ST, s s, 365 ft w of Brook Av, 50x100; the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited, against Lena Hogencamp, (two actions to foreclose mortgage.)
WASHINGTON ST, 378; Anna C. Stephens against James M. Veader, as executor, &c., and others, (to foreclose two mortgages.)
106TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x 100.11; John H. Oetera against Patrick Dempsey and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

UNIVERSITY PLACE, 64; Robert Cable against Thomas W. Murray, owner; William M. Walsh, contractor $50
DELANCEY ST, 10 and 12; Abram Perelman against Nani Happ, owner, and Max Juster, owner and contractor 3,872
WHITE PLAINS AV, or road, e s, 100 ft s of 1st St, 25x107; Paul P. Decker against Amy J. Hallock, owner; Frederic J. McGraw, contractor 450
32D ST, 846 East; Maurice J. Engel against M. A. Barrier, as contractor 20

Orders under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896:

WESTCHESTER AV, n e corner of 165th St, 25x100; D. Sakariasen, on Mr. Meichmann, to Thomas Morgan 33
LONGFELLOW ST, e s, 54 ft n of Freeman St, 25x80; Niels and Marie Toelberg on Thomas E. Greacen, to Henry G. Silleck, Jr. 117

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 216—The Long Island Water Supply Company vs. The City of Brooklyn.—Argument continued for Brooklyn and concluded for the water company.

No. 219—The City of St. Louis vs. The Western Union Telegraph Company.—Argument commenced for the City of St. Louis and continued for the telegraph Company.

Call to-day: Nos. 219, 221, 222, 223, (and 224, 225, and 226,) 227, 228, 185, 229, 230, 231.

Calendars for To-day.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

103—New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company vs. Gross. 106—Pine vs. The Mayor, &c. 107—Holmes vs. Hurst. 113—Goodenough vs. Cary. 109—Washburn vs. National Wall Paper Company. 117—Mercantile Credit Company vs. Tebbetts. 122—Sternaman vs. Peck. 123—Buxbaum vs. United States. 128—Botany Mills vs. Knott. 129—Winter vs. Knott.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 106, Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

20—Burton Electric Company vs. Union Railway Company. 21—Same vs. same. 23—Annerman vs. Sanford. 25—Regina Music Box Company vs. Pallard. 30—Janowitz vs. Levison. 32—Hadden vs. Natchang Silk Company. 36—National Britton Works vs. Wade. 47—Lowenfeld vs. Curtis. 50—Turner vs. Faultless Chemical Company. 52—Healy vs. Knapp. 53—Coburn Trolley Manufacturing Company vs. McCabe Manufacturing Company. 54—Huether vs. Kendig. 55—A. B. Dick Company vs. Wichelman. 56—Fisher vs. Graves. 57—Boston and Maine Railroad Company vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 2:30 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Horst vs. Horst. 2—Walfsheim vs. Valfer. 3—Sarlekner vs. Trentler. 4—Cook & Bernheimer vs. Ross. 5—Spenser vs. Cashier and Champion Mining Company. 6—Park & Tilford vs. Gorman.

Cases Noticed.—7—Swancoat vs. Remsen. 8—Morrell Liquor Cure Company vs. Mail and Express Publishing Company. 9—Spenser vs. Cashier Champion Mining Company. 10—Hennesy vs. Wittman. 11—Musso vs. Henderson.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Isaac Altman and another, administrators, &c., appellants, vs. Ell Hofeller.—Argued by Norris Morey for appellants, William N. Cogswell for respondent.

In the matter of the judicial settlement of the account of Caleb Randall as administrator.—Argued by James M. Whitman and I. Fraser for appellant, S. W. Russell for respondent.

Franklin P. Eastman vs. Mayor, &c., of New York.—Argued by Thomas P. Wicker for plaintiff, appellant, Francis M. Scott for defendants, respondents.

Calendar for to-day: Nos. 63, 69, 51, 334, 81, 83, 85, 86.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Rumsey, Williams, Patterson, and Parker, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.

Motions.—1—People, &c., vs. Dutton. 2—O'Reilly, Skelly & Fogarty Company vs. Greene. 3—Klaw vs. East Lake Woolen Company. 4—Cremins vs. same. 5—Chrowitz vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 6—People, &c., vs. Moffett.

Non-Enumerated Motions.—16—Young vs. Fulton. 33—Meyer vs. Damm. 34—Rosenthal vs. Byers. 35—Remsen vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 36—Hamerschlag vs. Cathoscope Electrical Company. 37—People ex rel. Van Beuren vs. Barker. 38—Costello vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 39—Sage vs. Lockman. 40—Hoffmeier vs. Andrews. 41—St. Clair Paper Manufacturing Company vs. Brown. 42—Smith vs. Fleischman. 43—Matter of King. 44—Pollman vs. Livingston. 45—Ernst vs. Sapery.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Gruber vs. Sohn. 2—Ford vs. National Bank of Commerce. 3—Macauley vs. Halpin. 4—Franklin National Bank vs. Willoughby. 5—Ulm vs. Bezold. 6—Leidenthal vs. Stern. 7—Wallace vs. Wallace. 8—Bemis vs. Sulphur Lumber Company. 9—Antony vs. Dickel. 10—Bent vs. Peterson. 11—Mundt vs. Globeuer. 12—Henry vs. West. 13—Wood vs. Ross. 14—Nacht vs. Nacht. 15—Mercler vs. Delollian. 16—Brenauer vs. Mintz. 17—Thurston vs. Brooks. 18—Matter of Asch. 19—Matter of Ives & Williams Company. 20—Miller vs. Dunker. 21—Duncan vs. Dunker. 22—People ex rel. Eastchester Electric Company vs. Board of Education. 23—Hughes vs. Smither. 24—Ashcraft vs. Lentell. 25—Mark vs. Jellinck. 26—Lesinsky vs. Sypher. 27—Ball vs. Ball Electric Light Company. 28—Herman vs. Nacht. 29—Rosenberg vs. National Accident Society. 30—New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Hafen. 31—People ex rel. Wall vs. Fitch. 32—People ex rel. Riley vs. same. 33—Ruppert vs. Gaffe. 34—Swartz vs. Swartz. 35—Grossman vs. Neufeld. 36—Kobayashi vs. Ketcham. 37—Corn Exchange Bank vs. Bosslo. 38—Kraus vs. Cohen. 39—Matter of Keeler. 40—Blumberg vs. Lindeman. 41—Wallach vs. Lowe. 42—Robinson vs. Robinson. 43—Matter of Myers. 44—Hall vs. Levey. 45—Matter of Hall. 46—Haseman vs. Mundt. 47—Milborne vs. Royal Benefit Society. 48—Pollmann vs. Livingston. 49—Chanler vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 50—Dux vs. same. 51—Griggs vs. Day. 52—Pathick vs. Haas. 53—Walker vs. George P. Steel Iron Company. 54—Armstrong vs. Dove. 55—Ruek vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 56—Gutstadt vs. Gutstadt. 57—People vs. Corey. 58—People ex rel. Simon vs. The Mayor, &c. 59—Phenix National Bank vs. Keim. 60—Behrendt vs. Faulhaber. 61—Cooper vs. Canavan. 62—Gould Paper Company vs. Frank. 63—Tatum vs. Tatum. 64—Schmidt vs. Wiemers. 65—Fidelity and Deposit Company vs. Braman. 66—McKim vs. New York Elevated Railroad Company. 67—Jockel vs. Bach. 68—Arbonys vs. Rous & Co. 69—Day vs. Sun Fire Office. 70—Rechnitz vs. Rechnitz. 71—Curtis vs. Curtis. 72—Buttenweiser vs. Crawford. 73—Steele & Johnson Manufacturing Company vs. Cooper. 74—Matter of Bavarian Star Brewing Company. 75—Bunker vs. Schwab. 76—Wallace vs. Radway. 77—Landon vs. Lissberger. 78—Coleman vs. American Surety Company. 79—Thornton vs. Lennon. 80—Matter of David Jones Company. 81—Ransom vs. Leeds. 82—Congregation Poland vs. Herlands. 83—Schoening vs. Harlem.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Motion.—1—Matter of the Speedway. Preferred Cause.—4294—McCrea vs. Connor.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar —To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—4416—Sanche vs. Wilder. 2715—Rauth vs. Beirlein. 4257—Rothwell vs. McNutty. 4527—McConnell vs. Plaza De Oro Mining Company. 1994—Waite vs. King. 4421—Williams vs. Dengler. 2857—Hamilton vs. Thomas. 4052—Ransom vs. Ransom. 4037—Mohrman vs. Mohrman. 3920—Hutkoff vs. Hirsch. 4490—Metropolitan Fire Proofing Company vs. Merritt. 4048—English vs. McIntyre. 4429—Polak vs. Polak. 4449—Price vs. Brown. 4312—Taylor vs. Harlem Railroad Company. 4108—Sulzer vs. Sulzer. 4458—Benjamin vs. Weil. 4536—Spellman vs. Hooschen. 4422—Dav

A KIDNAPPER SHOT DEAD.

Killed by Detectives as He Was Entering a House in Houston (Texas) to Steal a Child.

HOUSTON, Texas, March 18.—A daring attempt at crime was frustrated this morning at 3 o'clock, when detectives killed Walter Hughes as he was in the act of entering the house of Frank Dunn, a wealthy resident of this city.

The police received information some time ago that a scheme was on foot to kidnap Dunn's little daughter. The purpose of the kidnapper was to keep the girl in captivity and demand $40,000 ransom for restoring her to her parents. Detectives have been on guard at Mr. Dunn's house for several nights, but no developments occurred until this morning, when it was discovered that a man was attempting to force one of the windows of the Dunn residence. One of the officers inadvertently attracted the attention of the marauder, who, finding he was discovered, drew a revolver and fired twice at the detective. The detectives then opened fire, and the intruder fell dead.

Hughes was a railroad man, but had lately been working as a carpenter. He had rented a house near Dunn's, and under the floor of one of the rooms had dug a sort of cave, in which the kidnapped child was to be secreted until the ransom was paid. At a point some distance from the city Hughes had arranged a number of tin boxes, where he intended to direct that the ransom money be deposited. Hughes also intended to give notice that if any watch was kept over these depositories it would result in the death of the child.

When Hughes's body was searched a revolver, a keen-edged butcher's knife, and a bottle of chloroform were found.

WARNER'S WILL CONTEST.

Testator Once Lived a Hermit's Life with Squirrels for Companions.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., March 18.—Mrs. Jemima Randall of Southampton to-day filed notice of contest of the will of her brother, Goldsmith Warner, of Baiting Hollow, on the grounds of mental incompetency and undue influence.

The will, which is dated November, 1891, gives the estate to a nephew, John B. Warner, with whom the old man resided for some time prior to his death.

Goldsmith Warner was an eccentric man. He occupied the old homestead at Baiting Hollow, which was much dilapidated. It was secluded from the road and back some little distance.

Here he lived the life of a hermit for many years. His companions were squirrels. They had become tame, and they haunted the old house in large numbers. A few years ago he paid a visit to one of his banks in New York. While in the city his acquaintance was made by swindlers, who followed him here, and finally made a deal with Warner by which they cheated the old man out of $2,000.

After that some of the heirs applied to the court, and the old man was declared incompetent by a Sheriff's jury, and a committee to manage his affairs was appointed.

HIS INVENTION WAS STOLEN.

Because He Could Not Aid Gamblers, He Committed Suicide.

OMAHA, Neb., March 18.—A few weeks ago Rudolph Neuman of Chicago committed suicide in this city because a mechanical device on which he had spent much money and time had been stolen from him just when he was about to derive the profit for which he had so long striven.

Now it has been discovered that the invention to which the desperate man referred in his letters was an intricate machine intended for the use of those operating gambling houses, to enable them to regulate the game of faro so that the percentage of gain would always be with the house; in fact to permit the dealer to deceive the shrewdest gamblers. It was this problem that the Chicago man thought he had solved, and from which he was about to receive a fortune, when it was suddenly stolen from him. He had gone to Deadwood from Chicago at the request of a syndicate of gamblers, who were to purchase the wonderful invention, but he lost the model and all papers while he was drunk.

He got a clue to the thieves in Omaha and followed them until satisfied that he could never secure the invention, and then ended all by sending a bullet through his brain.

THE DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION.

Secretary Sherman Learns Something About Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Among Secretary Sherman's callers at the customary diplomatic reception to-day was Minister Hatch, who was accompanied by Attorney General William Owen Smith of Hawaii. It is understood that their visit, while not for the purpose of asking for annexation, enabled the Secretary to become familiar with the excellent financial showing made by the Government of the islands in the past year, and the demonstration of its Minister of Finance that the United States would find it profitable to assume the Hawaiian national debt of $4,000,000.

Secretary Sherman also had brief interviews with the Russian, Belgian, Japanese, Guatemalan, Costa Rican, Spanish, and Central American Ministers.

A SUICIDE AT HOT SPRINGS.

Believed to be the Result of a Sudden Attack of Insanity.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 18.—John B. Clements of this city committed suicide at the Arlington Hotel last night by shooting himself through the head with a revolver.

Mr. Clements was Vice President and General Manager of the Christy Fire Clay Company, and was one of the best-known men in business circles in the city.

Recently he had been in poor health, and it is believed that his self-murder was the result of sudden insanity.

The Jason Rogers Will Case.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 18.—Surrogate Theodore H. Silkman of Westchester County to-day confirmed the report of Referee Rollin M. Morgan, who took testimony in the contest over the final accounting of Trustees Thomas Rogers and William Caridwell, under the will of Jason Rogers of Morrisania, who died Aug. 25, 1868, leaving a large estate. He owned, among other things, 100,000 shares in the Rogers Locomotive Works. The decree discharges the Trustees. All the objections to the accounting were overruled, excepting those of Flora E. Rogers. The total amount covered by this last accounting is $57,000.

BOARDERS WANTED.

39TH ST., 14 WEST.—Desirable large and hall rooms to rent, withh board; parlor dining room; references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK.—By Protestant young woman; understands all branches French and English cooking; four years' city reference; city or country. 338 East 36th St., store.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman; first-class cook in private family; wages, $25 to $30; good reference. M. C., 950 3d Av.

COOK.—By Swedish cook, by day; competent in getting dinners, lunches; good reference. 314 3d Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By first-class cook; private family; willing to assist with small washing; best references. 595 3d AV., second floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young girl, as first-class cook and laundress; city reference. 725 8th Av., Brazil's bell.

COOK.—By a competent cook; in private family; wages, $25. 223 East 57th St., Werner's bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; personal city references. E. G., Box 363 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; does all kinds of cooking; makes all kinds of desserts; good baker: city personal reference. 127 West 46th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By well-educated North German lady; experienced in teaching, sewing, and fancy work; in first-class family; best references. Miss Lydia Cantor, 521 East 82d St.

GOVERNESS.—By English lady, experienced, as resident governess; English, French, music, singing, elementary German and Latin. Marcella, 243 West 24th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker, to go out by the day; $2. Dressmaker, 308 E. 80th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By highly respectable, prepossessing lady as managing housekeeper in widower's family; good references. Z. M., 1,962 Amsterdam Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress to go out by day, week, or month; best city references from last place. L., 204 West 32d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; personal city reference. 239 East 28th St, janitor's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress; best reference. 310 East 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress, in private family; best city reference. 904 6th Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By competent and reliable infant's nurse; thoroughly understands bottle feeding; will live in any other city or travel; excellent references. Bartlett, 1,512 Lexington Av.

NURSE.—Lady desires to procure situation for nurse for infant or young child. Can be seen Friday, 2 to 4 o'clock, at 32 West 39th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as thoroughly competent waitress in a private family; good reference. S., Box 375 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in private family; good references; Protestant. L. L., Box 367 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; in a private family; can fill a butler's place; best city references. C. C., Box 83, 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; best city references. 200 West 64th St., care Mrs. Reynolds.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT.—As attendant to invalid, and will make herself generally useful; references; country preferred. Canadian, 87 East 10th St.

WANTED—Offices to clean by a young woman. Box 110, 1,152 8d Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By young man, single, with eight years' reference from one place in caring for horses, harness, and carriages; country preferred. Holland, 108 West 56th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By single man; city or country; first-class reference. Coachman, 310 West 42d St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By German; married; small family; understands all kinds of work on gentleman's place; greenhouse; grapery; hot and cold frame; fruit and vegetables; best references. H. Pause, Pearl River, N. Y.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By a German; married; practical gardener and florist; life experience in all branches of horticulture; ten years' references from last place. F. F., Florist, Long Branch, N. J.

GARDENER.—By young man; married; no children; understands flowers and vegetables; can tend horses; strong and willing; city or country. Herrmann Schmidt, 14 1st St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or VALET.—English, 22; understands his work; five years' city and Washington references. Frank, 367 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By English useful man; private family; understands furnaces, silver, brass, windows; all kinds of indoor work; eight years' city reference. H. B., 758 6th Av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A situation to travel as companion or valet to a gentleman going abroad; can speak English, French, German, Greek, and other languages; has the best city references. B. P. A., 2 East 65th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED.—Excellent cook; assist with washing and ironing; best city references required. Call, Friday, 137 East 71st St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED ON THE GREATEST specialty of the age; see the Sunlight gas burner; big commission; choice territory; big money maker; wanted wherever gas is used. Sunlight Co., 545 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

German Thoroughly taught; moderate fee. 96 East 10th St. PROF. HEIDEMANN.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE (LONG ISLAND) has been successfully educating Young Boys for thirty-five years. E. HINDS.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th, private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE
CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL,
Room No. 8, City Hall, New York City,
March 17, 1897.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company having filed their petition bearing date February 15th, 1897, with the Common Council of the City of New York, applying for its consent to be given to the construction, maintenance, and operation by horse power or an underground current of electricity of double track branches or extensions of the petitioners' railroads, viz.: an extension or branch of the railroad of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company commencing at the intersection of the Bowery and Delancey Street and running in and upon the Bowery to Broome Street and thence westerly in and upon Broome Street, to Centre Street, to an extension or branch of the railroad of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company commencing on the westerly side of Broadway at Broome Street, and running thence easterly in and upon Broome Street to Centre Street, and the union thereof at Centre Street, a point not over one-half mile from such petitioners' respective lines or routes upon Delancey Street and Broome Street respectively, and the establishment by the construction of the connection of a new route for public travel in and upon the surface of said streets between said avenues.

Now, therefore, pursuant to directions given me in a resolution which was adopted by the Common Council March 16th, 1897, and approved by the Mayor March 17th, 1897, public notice of such application is hereby given, and that at the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen at the City Hall in the City of New York on Wednesday, the 7th day of April, 1897, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, such application of said railroad companies will be first considered, and a public hearing had thereon.

All persons interested in the application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, as an opportunity will be given them to be heard in relation thereto.

WM. H. TEN EYCK,
Clerk of the Common Council.

PERSONAL.

HEHRE, FORMERLY PROUDMAN. — Eunice Hehre, wife of Henry Hehre, cabinetmaker and basketworker, (the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Proudman, late of 12 Clarendon Buildings, George Street, Oxford Street, London,) who was last heard of about four years ago, and who was then living at 1,673 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, United States, if living is requested at once to communicate with Mr. Thomas Smith of 38 Upper Tollington Park, London, N., England, when she will hear of something to her advantage. If dead, her daughters Gertrude and Annie, or either, are requested to apply, March, 1897.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale, cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GET RICH QUICKLY; Send for 300 Inventions Wanted.—Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway, N. Y., the leading house in the world.

BICYCLES.

PIERCE CYCLES
TRIED AND TRUE

Fitzsimmons trained on a tried and true PIERCE SPECIAL 1897 model, fitted with Vim tires. Strong man. Stanch tires.

$100 The $75 "Tried and True" $60 Kind

THE GEORGE N. PIERCE CO.
Established 1865.
105 Chambers St. and 1434 Broadway, cor. 40th St.
Brooklyn, 1080-82 Bedford Av. Orange, N. J., 251 Main St.
Cycle Show, Spaces 53-54-75-76. Factory, Buffalo, N. Y.

BICYCLES.

America's Best Cycle IS The CLEVELAND

So Says the "Cyclist," English Cycling Authority.

So Says the "Rahdwelt," German Cycling Authority.

A FEW BARGAINS IN SECOND CLEVELAND CYCLES.

Cut out this advertisement and bring it with you when you want to buy a second hand wheel; it is worth 5% on what you purchase. Not available in the purchase of a new wheel.

H. A. LOZIER & CO.,
Church & Warren Sts.,
New York, N. Y.

AT THE SEASHORE

The ear-marks of a Stearns are style, grace, speed and strength. There's an indefinable something in its make-up which is found in no other bicycle. Stearns is the vogue in fashionable circles.

Model C for ladies; Model A for gentlemen.

One hundred dollars to everybody.

The Tourist Special, finished in colonial cream, is one of our '97 offerings. Price $100.00.

E. C. STEARNS & Co., Makers, Syracuse, N. Y. TINKHAM CYCLE CO., New York Agts., 306-310 West 59th St.

Prices ranging 15.00 20.00 25.00 30.00 35.00 40.00 50.00

Bicycles

We are clearing out our entire stock of second-hand and shop-worn Bicycles, and are giving good value for your money. It pays to deal with a responsible firm. Among the lot are a few '95 and '96 Spalding Bicycles that we have taken in trade, refinished them and made them nearly as good as new. A second-hand Spalding is worth three "cheap" wheels. Others to select from—Credendas, Columbias, Hartfords, Crescents, Eries, Gendrons, Victors, Warwicks, Libertys, and Lovells.

A. G. Spalding & Bros. 126-130 Nassau St. | Spalding-Bidwell C 29, 31, 33 W. 42d St.

4,000 **NEW BICYCLES,** $19.50 to $49

For balance of week exceptional low prices, Such makes as Toledo, Johnson, Liberty, Stearns, Columbia, Wolff-American, Elmore, Syracuses. 2d h'd Cycles at your own price to clear. New tandems, $39, $49, $69, $89; cash only; call.
WILLIS' PARK ROW BI. CO. opp. Post Office.

They never disappoint. The Imdrae CYCLES Wilson Bros' COMPANY 119 Chambers St. N.Y. CITY.

SPRING RESORTS.

The Lakewood Hotel,
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
T. F. SILLECK, LESSEE.
OF ORIENTAL HOTEL, Manhattan Beach.

The Laurel House
OF
Lakewood, New Jersey,
David B. Plumer, Manager.

Atlantic City, N. J.

"A Magnificent Hotel."
THE RUDOLF,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NOW OPEN.
Private suites, with hot and cold sea water baths. Rates, $3.50 to $5. Special rates for Spring season. CARL G. ESSNER, Prop.

THE IRVINGTON.
Atlantic City, N. J.,
Will reopen Feb. 27. Filtered water. Sun parlor. Popular prices.

EXCURSIONS.

GAZE'S TOURS GOING to TRAVEL? New Tours (1897) to Europe.
Entirely NEW routes. ALL expenses included.
HIGH-CLASS parties leave April, May, June; also Summer vacation tours. All routes. Programmes post-free. Correspondence invited. **Steamships.** Travel tickets everywhere. **Railroads.** **Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd.,** 113 B'way, N. Y.

BERMUDA A party will leave New York by Quebec Steamship Co.'s S.S. **"Trinidad," March 30,** to spend a **pleasant Holiday at Bermuda.**
All Expenses included. **$80.00** Two Weeks' Tour.
Immediate application necessary to secure good berth. Programmes from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York.

MEDICAL.

PROF. SANDLANDS, FROM ENGLAND, FOR three weeks only, may be consulted for chest and throat diseases, at 43 West 20th St., from 10 to 12 A. M.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 20, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Normandie*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 3:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Etruria*, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Caribbee";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Greytown, per steamship Alene, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Alene";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Cape Haiti, Gonaives, Petit Goave, Carthagena, and Santa Martha, per steamship Kitty; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Valencia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Valencia";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tobasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 11 AM for Mexico, per steamship Santo Domingo, via Progreso and Vera Cruz, (letters must be directed "per Santo Domingo";) at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

SUNDAY.—At 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 AM and 2:30 PM. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily to March 22, at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March $25, at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily, up to March 26, at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 26 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March $27, at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New York of steamship Umatilla with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March $27 and up to April 1 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., March 12, 1897.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

A Trip to Jamaica,

the Queen of West Indian Islands, by the

Atlas Line

offers exceptional advantages to persons seeking a vacation of limited duration for health and rest. The trip from New York to Jamaica and return can be made in 17 days. Send for illustrated booklet.

PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK,
General Agents, 24 State St., New York.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA NORMANDIE, Delonele..Sat., Mch. 20, 5 A.M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot.. Sat., Mch. 27, 5 A.M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat and landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Teutonic, Mar. 24,	Noon	Teutonic, Apr. 21,	Noon
Britannic, Mar. 31,	Noon	Britannic April 28,	Noon
Majestic, April 7,	Noon	Majestic, May 5,	Noon
Germanic, Apr. 14,	Noon	Germanic, May 12,	Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N. R., ft. West Houston St.
MANITOBA ..... March 20
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents.
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
COPTIC via Honolulu.....April 1, 1 P. M.
City of Rio Janeiro via Honolulu April 10, 1 P. M.
GAELIC via Yokohama.....April 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, May 1, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....May 11, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF INDIA..March 29, May 31, Aug. 2
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..April 19, June 21, Aug. 23
EMPRESS OF CHINA..May 10, July 12, Sept. 13
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA
WARRIMOO, April 8. MIOWERA, May 8.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, March 19
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack..Monday, March 22
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack..Wednesday, Mar. 24
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack....Saturday, Mch. 27
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 291 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Spree, Tu., Mch. 23,	10 AM	Havel, Tu., April 13,	10 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch. 30,	10 AM	Spree, Tu., April 20,	10 AM
Lahn, Tu., April 6,	10 AM	Trave, Tu., Apl. 27,	10 AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Aller.....	Sat., April 17.....		10 AM

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Kaiser, Mch. 27,	10 AM	Fulda, April 24,	10 AM
Ems, April 10,	10 AM	Kaiser, May 8,	10 AM
Werra, April 17,	10 AM	Ems, May 15,	10 A. M.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS LINE
from New York to Plymouth
(London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.

Columbia, Mch. 25,	7AM	Columbia, May 13,	7AM
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8,	10AM	F. Bismarck, M'y 27,	10AM
Normannia, Ap. 29,	10AM	Normannia, June 3,	10AM

HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-Screw Mail S.S.

Palatia, March 27,	1 PM	Pennsylvan'a, Ap 10,	11AM

First cab., $60 up; intermediate, $40; steerage, $20.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.

Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN, by TWIN SCREW EXPRESS S. S. FROM NEW YORK JUNE 17 and JULY 22.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37B'way, New York

American Line.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

ST. PAUL.....	March 24	ST. PAUL.....	April 14
NEW YORK..	March 31	ST. LOUIS.....	April 21
PARIS	April 7	PARIS	April 28

SUMMER CRUISE
to the LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN,
Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia.
By the American S. S. "Ohio."
Sailing from New York, June 26.
Duration of cruise, 70 days.
Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upward. Send for full information and pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday.

Western'l'd,	Mar. 24, noon	Noordland,	April 7, noon
Southwark,	Mar. 31, 4PM	Friesland,	April 14, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Etruria, Mh. 20,	6:30 AM	Lucania, April 10,	11 AM
Campania, Mch. 27,	1 PM	Etruria, April 17,	3 PM
Umbria, Ap'l 3,	6:30 AM	Campania, April 24,	noon

From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam,
Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. ORDAM.....Saturday, March 20, 10 A. M.
S. S. VEENDAM..Saturday, March 27, 10 A. M.
First cabin $57.50 and upward; second cabin $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 B'way, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and (except Saturday nights) Ottawa.

7:30 P. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New York Central, every night except Sunday night. Sunday night Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sunday only to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS FOR YONKERS
"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road. Only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at 461 Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338, 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

8:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.

9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.

11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Utica, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor car to Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time tables at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.

6:40 A. M. daily (Sunday 7:00 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West and principal local points; Dining Car and Chair Car to Buffalo.

10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS,"

arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.

12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.

1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Chair Car to Wilkesbarre.

4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair Car to Slatington.

7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibuled train to N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto.

8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at South Plainfield, Easton, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, L. & B. Junction, Sayre, Geneva, Rochester, Batavia, and Buffalo. Pullman sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper to Chicago and Buffalo. Sleepers to Wilkesbarre.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for ROUND BROOK and intermediate points, leave as follows: 9:00 A. M., 2:30, 4

INJURED BY DISCRIMINATION

The Inter-State Commerce Commission Listens to F. B. Thurber's Statement.

MR. BLANCHARD'S EXPLANATION

Two Flour Shippers Teli of Their Experiences—The Hearing Finished in This City and to be Resumed in Philadelphia May 10.

When the Inter-State Commerce Commission met, yesterday morning, in the Produce Exchange building, to continue the hearing in the complaint of the Exchange against the Joint Traffic Association and railroads allied with its members, Commissioner Knapp announced that F. B. Thurber wished to present a statement. Mr. Thurber took the stand and read as follows:

"For twenty-five years I have been the Chairman of the Committee on Railroad Transportation of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, and have, necessarily, studied the development and rivalries of transportation lines, ports, and countries. Whatever may be the equities of long and short hauls, grades, &c., it is perfectly evident to an experienced observer that a trunk line of railroad, representing millions of dollars of investment, is going to do business, even if it doesn't earn a dollar of interest or dividends for the capital invested. When this state of things exists it is a commercial calamity. Innocent investors who have provided this great industrial necessity—transportation—are distressed, an army of employes impoverished, and safety, speed, and comfort are sacrificed. With an excess of transportation facilities, even in good times, it is a great problem when lean years come how to keep peace in the family.

"Shippers do not need lower rates. Rates in this country are already too low—less than half those prevailing in other countries, but they do want uniform and stable rates, and these can only be obtained by repealing the anti-pooling clause in the Inter-State commerce law and giving railroads the same right of contract which is enjoyed by all other corporations and individuals. When the Inter-State Commerce law was enacted, I favored the prohibition of pooling, but experience has shown that this was unwise. Since the adjustment of the differentials betweeen the Atlantic ports by the Arbitration Committee, of which Judge Cooley was Chairman, circumstances have changed so as to demand a readjustment. Prices of staples in the world's markets have changed; the Gulf ports have become a factor and the situation demands, at your hands, a readjustment on the principle indicated by Alice Carey's poem 'Bugs in a Basket.'"

Readjustment Only Fair.

Mr. Thurber read the entire poem, which seemed to amuse the attorneys, and drew from several of them facetious comments. Mr. Thurber, in replying to various questions, said that since the present rates were made conditions have changed, so that a readjustment would be nothing more than fair—on what basis he could not say. He thought differentials should be so adjusted that all the lines may get an equitable share of traffic, else there would be a rate war, to the detriment not only of the railroads, but of the general public. Port charges here, he said, are too high, and tend to drive away commerce. Elevator charges at Buffalo are too high. These are serious questions, that must be dealt with by the State.

Mr. Thurber said he understood that vessels have lately taken to going to elevators for grain. Mr. Blackmar, in surprise, said he would be much obliged if Mr. Thurber would put him in possession of any information to that effect, and Mr. Thurber said he thought he could do it. Mr. Thurber said the differentials now represent much larger percentages of freight charges than formerly, because freight charges have fallen.

John C. Seager, who testified Wednesday, reaffirmed his statement that he had sent a line of steamers from New York to Boston some years ago because it cost a ship from $500 to $700 more in this port each trip. Of this sum $125, on an average, went to railroads for trimming.

Flour Shipper's Experience.

F. E. Hadley testified that he is a shipper of flour and a seller for export. He reaches European and South American markets. Rates are 2 and 3 cents in favor of Philadelphia and Baltimore. The effect of these differentials is to bar New York shipments from the primary European markets, although he sometimes sends flour from here to London when lower ocean freights from this port permit, or when he can buy on good terms from millers. The great Western millers practically make no shipments on consignment. Bitter experience has taught them better.

Commissioner Blanchard Talks.

George R. Blanchard, Commissioner of the Joint Traffic Association, was the next witness. He said that when the association began business it found these differentials in the rate sheets and accepted them. It has not since sought to change them, although some modifications have been under advisement. He explained in detail the way the Joint Traffic Association does its business and its relations with the Trunk Line Association, and gave the commission much information regarding the various problems that confront railroad managers—the elements that must be considered in determining rates, &c.

In his judgment, Mr. Blanchard said, rates were not maintained prior to Jan. 1, 1896. The Joint Traffic Association has since that date more nearly secured maintenance of rates than at any other time since the first year after the passage of the Inter-State Commerce act. Mr. Blanchard explained at length how the export lake rates are determined, and gave reasons why he did not think the cost and distances of hauls were governing principles in fixing rates.

He said he dissented from the opinion that the canal had ceased to be a factor in this matter. The canal carries 17 per cent. of traffic to New York in the open season and 6 per cent. of all the traffic of the six ports. A less percentage than this latter would be a factor in determining railroad rates. But he agreed that the canal is not the factor it was in 1882.

Mr. Prouty asked Mr. Blanchard to explain the object of the differentials. He said that they were intended to make rates from the West to Europe through all the ports the same; so as to leave the buyer, seller, and intermediary agent free to choose what port they wished. The object of the Joint Traffic Association is to maintain rates and to prevent unfair, unreasonable, and secret preferences as between localities or individuals.

Samuel Taylor, Jr., Secretary of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, explained the charges and methods that company.

Hawley Koper, buyer of and seller of flour for export and for domestic consumption, said he handled about 600,000 barrels a year. He buys at Minneapolis. Last year he shipped through five ports. His business through the out ports increased 90 per cent, because of cheaper rates and ocean rates. These rates are from 1 to 4 cents cheaper in the out ports—according to the season. At the close of navigation he saved 3 cents a hundred pounds by shipping through out ports.

C. P. Sumner, a steamship agent, explained the effects of the British Board of Trade's free-board-line rates, by which vessels are permitted to load deeper at Southern ports and so increase their carrying capacity. He had known of an instance where the loading of a ship at a Southern port made a difference of $2,500 on her freight receipts. The freedom to load deeper naturally attracts vessels to the Southern ports.

Canalboat Men's Complaint.

M. De Puy, for the Canalboat Owners' and Commercial Association and for individual boat owners, asked to be heard by the commission: He read the following:

"We, herewith present to your honorable court for consideration, specific charges against the New York Produce Exchange and Merchants' Exchange of Buffalo for unwisely establishing rules pemitting storage and floating grain elevators in their respective ports to collect millions of dollars over the liberal rate fixed by the State's grain elevator law enacted June 9, 1888. The law makes the charge five-eighths of 1 cent a bushel for elevating, weighing, receiving and discharging grain by storage or floating elevators. That is equal to $625 for each 100,000 bushels of grain transferred from lake vessels to canalboats at Buffalo, or from canalboats to steamships in New York.

"But the Produce Exchange for some unaccountable reason allows the storage elevators to add $500 for delivering to ships and another charge of $312.50 for weighing out. And the floating elevators in New York are allowed double the rate fixed by law. The Merchants Exchange of Buffalo also permits the Western Elevating Association at that port to collect $415 over the rate fixed by law on each 100,000 bushels of grain elevated. Thus the illegal charges sanctioned and indorsed by the above-named Exchanges amount to 1.2 cents a bushel.

"Furthermore, we charge that the above named Exchanges have in years past and at present are apparently purposely aiding railroad corporations in the attempt to till the Erie Canal. And their effective method is to maintain high rates for elevating grain. At Buffalo one-thirty-second of 1 cent a bushel pays the cost of elevating grain, and one-thirty-second on 100,000 bushels amounts to $31.25. As they get $1,040 for elevating 100,000 bushels, therefore they get nearly thirty-three times the cost. And the net money is credited to transportation receipts."

Mr. De Puy said he was glad to get this matter before somebody with authority. There was recently a Lexow Trust Investigating Committee, and he tried to get the Buffalo Elevator Trust before it. But, for some unaccountable reason, the committee went back to Albany without interfering with this trust.

Mr. De Puy was the last witness of this hearing here, and it having been settled that the commission would resume the hearing May 10 in Philadelphia, some discussion arose whether or not the complainants should be asked to state now what relief, if any, they asked. Mr. Knapp, who was in the chair, decided that the commission would not ask for such a statement.

"This is too broad a subject," said he, "and involves too many and too large interests to permit any snap judgment."

JOINT TRAFFIC AGREEMENT.

An Appeal to the United States Court to Declare It Illegal.

Argument was begun yesterday in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, before Judges Wallace and Lacombe, in the appeal taken from the ruling of Judge Wheeler, who refused to enjoin the thirty-two railroads forming the Joint Traffic Association from carrying out the agreement they had made with each other. United States District Attorney Macfarlane appeared for the appeal, and James C. Carter and E. J. Phelps for the traffic association.

Mr. Macfarlane argued that the agreement, intended to pool all competition for traffic within its scope, was unlawful as establishing not only a traffic pool, but also a pool of earnings in violation of the Inter-State commerce law, and as being a contract in restraint of inter-State trade and commerce, and unlawful under the Sherman Anti-Trust act of July, 1890. He objected particularly to the section of the agreement which, among other things, provides that no company in the association shall deviate from or change the rates, fares, or rules of the agreement except by a resolution of the Board of Managers, and declared it is more than a violation of the inter-State commerce law in being a defiance of it.

The hearing is still on.

LAW BOOKS AT AUCTION.

Sale of the Library of the Late David J. Dean.

The library of the late David J. Dean, once Assistant Corporation Counsel of this city, was sold at auction yesterday by Bangs & Co., 91 Fifth Avenue. Some of the more important sales were as follows:

Federal Cases, Argued in Circuit and District Courts, from the Earliest Times to 1880, 28 volumes. St. Paul, $135.

Federal Reporter, Cases in Circuit and District Courts, 1880 to 1898, 73 volumes. St. Paul, $131.40.

Official Gazette of the Patent Office, 1872 to 1896, 77 volumes, two volumes missing.) $116.50.

Court of Appeals Reports, from Comstock, to June, 1896, 144 volumes, (five volumes needed to complete the series missing, $116.50.

United States Supreme Court Reports, Dallas, to October term, 1894, 43 volumes, $107.50.

Broderick's American and English Patent Cases, Washington, 20 volumes, $75.

American and English Encyclopaedia of Law, 31 volumes, $62.

Fac Simile of the Laws and Acts of the General Assembly for Their Majesties, Province of New York, &c., &c., at New York. Printed and Sold by William Bradford, Printer to Their Majesties King William and Queen Mary, 1694, Grolier edition, $35.50.

Hun's New York Supreme Court Reports, 19 volumes, $82.30.

Decisions of the Commissioners of Patents, 1869-1894, 22 volumes, $28.60.

New York Common Law Reports, Coleman to Hill and Denio, 39 volumes, $25.35.

TROLLEY ON EIGHTH AVENUE.

The Whole Line Is to be Included in the Improvement.

At a conference between President H. H. Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and certain property owners along Eighth Avenue yesterday afternoon in President Vreeland's office, at 621 Broadway, it was announced that the railway company would include the Eighth Avenue line below Fifty-ninth Street in its general scheme of improvements, and that the underground trolley would be put on this line, along with the Fourth and Sixth Avenue lines. The decision is the outcome of a strong effort made by the West Side Public Improvement Association, represented by Mr. Leventritt, to have the Eighth Avenue line included in the work to be undertaken at once by the company.

President Vreeland said yesterday that the including of the Eighth Avenue line in the scheme increases the distance to be worked on at once by ten miles. "We had all along intended to supplant the horse cars in Eighth Avenue," he said, "and this simply hastens us a little. Our plan is to relieve Broadway as far as possible. To this end we wanted to complete the Fourth and Sixth Avenue lines first. Now we will carry on the Eighth Avenue work simultaneously with the others. The effect of this will be to delay a little later than at first contemplated the completion of the whole."

The Metropolitan Railway Company will now present to the Railroad Commission a statement showing what it purposes doing, and including the Eighth Avenue line in its application for consent to change its motive power.

Refused to Go to an Asylum.

John Parker, twenty-two years old, of Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, who has been in Bellevue Hospital since Tuesday, was adjudged insane yesterday, and Austin Barden, a nurse, started with him for the asylum at Amityville. As the men approached the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, Parker, who had walked quietly beside the nurse, said he did not wish to go to an asylum, and declined to proceed until he had consulted a lawyer. On the advice of Policeman Wilson, stationed at the ferry, Parker went back to Bellevue with Barden, and the hospital authorities telegraphed his friends in Yonkers for instructions.

Convict Labor in Jersey City.

Freeholder William Stuhr of Jersey City stated that at the next meeting of the Board of Freeholders, he would offer a resolution providing for convict labor on the public roads, preference to be given to the Hudson Boulevard. The plan has already been tried in connection with the roads at Snake Hill, where the penitentiary is located, and has been found to work admirably. It has saved much money to the county, and the prisoners have been more contented and tractable.

Brooklyn's Gifts to Charities.

The Brooklyn Board of Estimate met yesterday and apportioned $100,000 of revenue fund among the charitable institutions of the city. The amounts varied from $100 to nearly $6,000 each.

NEW TARIFF UNPOPULAR

The Result of Business Men's Analysis of the Provisions of the Dingley Bill.

TARIFF ON ZINC CONDEMNED.

Zinc Plate Makers, However, Are Pleased — Traders and Importers Say It Will Hurt the Tobacco Trade Decidedly.

The unpopularity of the new tariff measure introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Dingley becomes more clearly apparent the more the business men study it and subject it to a practical analysis from a purely business standpoint. Below are given some additional expressions of opinion from New York merchants and importers:

TARIFF ON ZINC DENOUNCED.

Not Enough Revenue Will Be Produced to Help, Say Bruce & Cook.

The members of the firm of Bruce & Cook, extensive dealers in iron and zinc plates, among other things, are greatly amused at the tariff on zinc. The present duty is 1¼ cents per pound. Under the new tariff it will be 2½ cents per pound.

"I am afraid," said one of the firm, "that zinc plates will not produce enough revenue to help the country out of whatever financial difficulties it has. During the last five years I do not believe twenty tons of zinc plates have been imported into the country, and the annual consumption exceeds 15,000 tons. Whether the doubling of the tariff will induce people to import the stuff so as to contribute toward the needed revenue, is more than I can say. We always buy our material in the best market, wherever it may be.

"The proposed tariff takes an equally sensible view of affairs as regards tin plates. For years the mills here have been turning them out 15 per cent. cheaper than they can be imported, even under the low tariff, and now the new schedule increases the duty for revenue also, I suppose."

"It is just a protective measure," interrupted another member of the firm. "Nothing of the tariff for revenue about it at all. Still, I suppose we have to swallow it in return for sound money. One can't get all he wants in this world."

"No one can tell what effect the measure will have on business generally," continued the first speaker. "The manufacturer may raise his prices, but he cannot compel any one to buy, and he will always have to reckon with the competition of his neighbor. Legislative action cannot alter facts. The consumptive demand governs the price. If there are two sellers to one buyer, goods are cheap. If there are two buyers to one seller, goods are dear. The tariff measure, I presume, is intended not for the present condition, but for what may be the condition of affairs before the term for which it is passed expires."

Willard Fisher Sanguine.

There are only two mills for the manufacture of zinc plates in the United States—the Mathiessen and Hegeler Company of La Salle, Ill., and the Illinois Zinc Company of Peru, Ill. Willard Fisher of 366 Washington Street is the Eastern agent of the Illinois Zinc Company. He said yesterday the increased tariff will help the company to get a fair return for their capital.

"The tariff on that particular article," he said, "can produce no revenue. The two mills can more than supply the entire demand of the United States. We have been selling very close, and having been making no money. Now with the increased tariff we shall be able to pay better wages and charge more for our product. Of course to that extent the measure is protective, but it is none the worse for that. We have had a hard struggle to keep below the prices for German made plates, but now we need have no fear of foreign opposition."

WILL HURT TOBACCO TRADE.

Domestic Traders and Importers Oppose the Dingley Bill.

Mr. Dingley's assertion that the revenue derived from the importation of tobacco will be increased $7,000,000 by the operation of his bill is denied by the tobacco trade in general. A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday interviewed a number of leaf importers and cigar manufacturers, and found unanimous opposition to the new rate of duty.

A. Bijur of the firm of I. Bijur & Son, at 127 Maiden Lane, one of the largest importing houses of tobacco in this country, gave it as his opinion, that the assertion of Mr. Dingley was preposterous. "Not only will the revenue fail to show an increase," he said, "but it will materially decrease. The importation of Havana tobacco for the next three or four years will fall far below the normal quantity. Even were the war in Cuba to end right now, the crops for several years to come would not be anything like what they have been. The importations into this country of Havana tobacco have averaged 160,000 bales a year for a number of years past. The average weight of a bale is about 100 pounds, making a total of about 16,000,000 pounds. Of this, an inconsiderable quantity is classed as wrappers. About 20,000 bales of Sumatra wrappers are imported, each bale weighing about 170 pounds. Now, the new duty in the case of Havana tobacco used for filling purposes will give an increase from 35 cents to 65 cents a pound, or nearly 100 per cent., while on wrappers, both Sumatra and Havana, it will be raised only to $2 from $1.50, or about 33 1-3 per cent. The consequence will be that while the importation of wrappers will not decrease to any extent, the cheaper grade, which is technically known as Remedios tobacco, will not be imported in such large quantities as formerly.

Method Radically Wrong.

"The method by which it is proposed to increase the revenue on tobacco is radically wrong, in view of the fact that while we cannot do without Sumatra wrappers, if we want nice-looking cigars, we can, to a great extent, do without Havana filler tobacco by utilizing the domestic product, which, however, is inferior to the imported, and the consequence will be that the trade in general will be demoralized, and the Government will derive no benefit from its new bill. The most direct way to increase the revenue would have been to increase the the duty on imported wrappers. The advantage which this class of tobacco possesses over the other makes it more able to stand even a higher import tax than it is subject to now, while the enormous increase of duty on the common tobacco is not protective, it is virtually prohibitive."

Domestic Prices Go Up.

C. L. Holt of the firm of C. L. & A. L. Holt, dealers in domestic tobacco, stated that, while he was no longer an importer of foreign tobacco, he knew something of the conditions. "The Government is making a great mistake," said he. "I do not think that the revenue will be increased one cent. From personal experience I can say that in the last few months, since a high tariff has been anticipated, domestic tobacco has steadily increased in value. Pennsylvania, which furnishes most of the tobacco used in five-cent and in some ten-cent cigars, has been scoured for any kind of tobacco that appeared at all serviceable, and the prices are already away up. Tobacco that we sold but a short time ago for 9 cents a pound we must ask 12 cents for at present, and there is no telling where it will end. The bill may benefit a few tobacco growers, but the people at large and the trade generally will undoubtedly suffer."

Injury to Workingmen.

Fred Davis of Samuel I. Davis & Co., cigar manufacturers, advanced the idea that labor would suffer from the Dingley bill. "At present," he said, "we can put some Havana tobacco in a five-cent cigar, and all Havana tobacco in one that sells for 10 cents. As soon as our present stock is exhausted and the new tariff goes into effect, a five-cent cigar will not contain a scrap of imported tobacco, and a ten-cent cigar mighty little.

"We pay less for manufacturing cigars composed entirely of domestic tobacco than we do for mixed stock, and still less than for all Havana cigars. As soon as we begin to mix our cigars, which were formerly all Havana, a decrease in trade is a thing we will face. Men who will smoke a ten-cent cigar, provided it is made of good Havana tobacco, when they are compelled to pay more, will confine themselves to pipes. That has been demonstrated more than once during times of financial crises. Again, there are men who will not pay more than 5 cents for a cigar. At present they can get a reasonably good cigar for that price, but let that cigar deteriorate in quality and they will also go back to pipes or cigarettes. I cannot see who is going to benefit by this new measure. Neither the Government, nor the consumer, and surely not the manufacturer and laborer."

Ladies' Gloves.

Opening.
Spring importation,
of the celebrated

REYNIER
PARIS DEPOSE

Kid Gloves,
(Suede and Glace.)

In newest colorings and embroideries.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

DOMESTIC WINE AS FOREIGN.

Hearing of Charges Against W. E. Poggi Before Mayor Strong.

The hearing on the charges preferred by the Wine and Liquor Traders' Association against W. E. Poggi, the auctioneer, who is accused of selling domestic wines for foreign wines, was resumed before Mayor Strong yesterday.

It is asserted that the labels used on the bottles were imitations of genuine labels, and were intended to deceive buyers.

William A. Taylor of the firm of W. A. Taylor & Co. was recalled for cross-examination, and said that the distillery name was often very valuable, and that a brand of wine was an easy thing to have made up specially. He said that it was not his business to know what use the wine he sold was put to after he had sold it.

When questioned by Benjamin Einstein, counsel for Mr. Poggi, Mr. Taylor asserted that he had no knowledge that California wine was shipped to France and then sent to this country under foreign labels, or that it was a custom to blend Bordeaux with California wines. He thought it quite likely that some hotels fooled their guests, and did not give them the actual wine ordered.

Henry Seymour, an agent of the Traders' Association, testified to having bought a case of St. Julien at Mr. Poggi's auction at 82 Water Street for $1.65; it was stated that the duty on a case of St. Julien was $1.60, without counting the cost of bottles or labels. Vermouth was bought for $2.55 a case, though the duty was about $1.70.

Mr. Poggi's defense as outlined by his counsel was that he was not an auctioneer at the time of the alleged sales, that he was simply a crier employed by the National Wine Company. Mr. Poggi said on the witness stand that he assumed no responsibility in offering goods for sale.

At the end of the hearing the Mayor asked the counsel to submit briefs.

TAKES A CUBAN PLANTATION.

The Purposes of the Narcisa Sugar Company.

Of the Narcisa Sugar Company, incorporated at Albany on Wednesday, the following statement was issued by Juan M. Ceballos yesterday:

"The Narcisa Sugar Company was formed with the object of taking over a large sugar plantation situated near Calbarien, Cuba. The estate has a capacity of turning out 100,000 bags of sugar, and controls about 35,000 acres of land. A year or two ago, before the insurrection in Cuba, it was worth $1,000,000, based on its earning capacity. The company has no intention of refining sugar, but to send the raw goods here by direct shipment from their own docks. The officers have not been elected yet."

The additional statement was made that the company will in no way compete with or be allied with the American Sugar Refining Company, or any other refining company. Mr. Ceballos will probably be its President. Other large Cuban plantations are said to be prepared to follow the example set by the Narcisa company. The incorporating Directors of the company are Juan M. Ceballos, Antonio Del Solar, José A. Del Solar, Leopold O. L. Artis, and Mariano C. Artis.

New Altar in St. Anthony's Church.

The new marble altar in St. Anthony's Church, at Manhattan Avenue and Milton Street, Brooklyn, was consecrated yesterday by Bishop McDonnell of the Long Island Diocese, assisted by Father Barrett and Father O'Hare, pastor of the church, who is this week celebrating his silver jubilee. At the conclusion of the exercises, low mass was celebrated by Father O'Hare. The altar, one of the handsomest in the city, is 16 feet wide and 21 feet high. It is a combination of marble and onyx. The body of the altar is supported by two pedestals, on which are carved figures of angels; overhead is a canopy, tapering, and finely chiseled.

James Riley Sues the City.

James Riley, the subpoena server, who was removed from office by District Attorney Olcott, has begun mandamus proceedings against the city for the purpose of determining the District Attorney's right to remove him. Riley sues for his back salary due for the month of February, but the question involved is as to whether or not the Constitutional provision regarding civil service laws applies to all the State and Municipal departments. The power of the District Attorney to remove subordinates therefore is involved. The papers in the case were served upon the Corporation Counsel yesterday.

The Fulton Club's New President.

William Brookfield was elected President of the Fulton Club yesterday. The others officers elected were: Vice President—Alexander Gilbert; Secretary—F. G. Dow; Treasurer—Henry B. Haigh; Directors, to serve three years—John H. Sprague, Henry B. Platt, and Edward B. Brown. The Fulton Club has its rooms in the Market and Fulton Bank Building at Fulton and Gold Streets. It is a dining club and very popular with down-town business men.

The Day Star Home Closed.

The Day Star Home, for homeless and friendless women, has been closed. Sister Charlotte, who was in charge of the work, has consolidated her work with the Florence Chittenton Association, at 21 and 23 Bleecker Street. The association has forty-four homes for poor girls. Sister Charlotte and the staff of the Day Star Home will for the present devote their time to the Philadelphia branch.

Additions to the Menagerie.

Two golden eagles and a bison have been added to the collection at the Central Park Menagerie. The eagles were presented by "Cissy" Fitzgerald and the bison by Mr. Bailey of circus fame.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

ENAMELED REED.
The latest European "FAD."

Picturesque? Wonderfully. Little tables, chairs, settees, etc., of delightful shapes, woven in different Oriental colors—greens, blues, rich reds and gold. The result is reminiscent of Indian basket-work.

Cool and airy of course, and inexpensive, because if you wish it, you must

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

TO CLEAR THE SIDEWALKS

Commissioner Collis Will Probably Not Wait for Further Action by the Legislature.

EFFECT OF THE MANDAMUS.

The Commissioner's Deference to the Legislature Places Him in a False Position and May Throw the Costs on His Department.

The defeat of the Sidewalk Obstruction bill proves to be more complete than was supposed when Mayor Strong declined to approve the Finn measure.

The dispatches from Albany bear out the statements of THE NEW YORK TIMES that it will not be possible for Assemblyman Finn to put through another bill of that kind during this session. He is described as feeling discouraged on account of the Mayor's action. It was an effective claim in passing the first bill that Mayor Strong wanted the law and had given his approval of the bill in advance.

Whatever the efforts of the First District Assemblyman, he will probably not get another bill passed. The citizens here are already at work to checkmate any move that may be made. Mr. Finn admits that it is too late in the session to undertake such a contest as would be involved in an attempt to put through a second bill, in face of Mayor Strong's hostile views. It is thought now that he is too good a politician to bring any more of a fight upon his head than has already been started. There is a surmise that Col. Michael C. Murphy, the Tammany leader of the district, recognizes the blunder, and will advise Mr. Finn not to push any more sidewalk legislation, though, of course, the new Stoop-line bill will be introduced in a perfunctory manner. At least this is the expectation of Messrs. Wight, Doyle, McCarroll, and Callanan, who are among the more prominent opponents of the measures.

There is still another new phase of the situation. There is no reason, these men say, why Gen. Collis, the Public Works Commissioner, should not proceed to clear the sidewalks of the obstructions which exist. He has been deferring action in deference to the Legislature, and in the expectation of some action in the Supreme Court which might in a great measure determine the rights of people to use stoop-line space for mercantile purposes.

Gen. Collis yesterday said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that while he knew what his duty in the matter was, he thought it only proper courtesy to the Legislature to see what law it was disposed to pass for the regulation of sidewalk traffic.

"I am not quite prepared to say what steps will be taken in regard to these obstructions," said he, "for the Legislature may do something yet. If the Legislature is disposed to act, it is only fair that I should wait and see what is done."

The mandamus proceedings before Judge Andrews are to come up again on the first Monday in April. It is not considered likely that a new bill can be passed before that time, even if Mr. Finn makes the attempt, and it is thought that Judge Andrews will not be disposed to make a further postponement.

E. M. Wight, a lawyer, was asked yesterday as to the legal aspect of the struggle. He said he had no doubt Judge Andrews would hear the mandamus motion at the time fixed, and make a decision one way or the other.

As there is no law now to authorize the use of outside business stands, the attorneys generally look for an order from Judge Andrews compelling Commissioner Collis to proceed with the removal of sidewalk obstructions, the settled belief being that the Legislature will not pass the new bill by the first Monday of April, if ever.

"It is quite likely that Commissioner Collis will proceed to clear the sidewalks before that time," said Mr. Wight, "for if he awaits the mandamus, it will throw the costs upon him or his department, and place him in the attitude of being defeated in a matter involving his knowledge of the duties of his office. I understand that Gen. Collis sides with Mr. Callanan in this contest, and is only holding back to await the action of the Legislature and the Supreme Court. This being the case, he will only put himself in an attitude where the public will think that he favors the misuse of the sidewalks if he defers action any longer."

INSCRIBED "WAN SHIH YU E."

Li Hung Chang's Gift to a Little Brooklyn Girl.

Little Miss Josephine Claudius, a twelve-year-old school girl of Brooklyn, is convinced that Viceroy Li Hung Chang has a long and kindly memory. Miss Claudius lives at 121 Van Buren Street, and in addition to being an attentive pupil, is an enthusiastic bicyclist. Recently she received from the great Chinaman an embroidered scent bag, circular in shape, hung with gay ribbons and caught with a loop with which to attach it to a girdle. The colors are myriad, and blend artistically with the unique figures on the bag. In Chinese characters on one side of the gift is the inscription, "Wan Shih Yu E," which, translated, means, "All things that are wished."

The acquaintance of little Miss Claudius with Li began last Fall, when he was entertained in Brooklyn. She was out on her bicycle that day, and encountered the line of carriages containing the distinguished party. She had never seen a great Chinaman before, and her curiosity so overcame her that she rode abreast Li's carriage for several blocks. Li's interest was aroused, and he summoned Josephine to his side and asked her many questions, not forgetting to take her address. The acquaintance proved that Li's memory is long and kindly for children he takes a liking to, and when he went back to China the Dowager Empress gave him the bag for the unknown American girl, and it was accompanied to this country by a long letter from Li himself.

Treasurer David H. Brown Resigns.

David H. Brown of Brooklyn, for twenty-seven years Treasurer of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, has resigned. Mr. Brown resigned last Fall, but notice of his withdrawal was not made public until within the last day or two. J. R. Andrus of Yonkers is his successor. It was said yesterday that the reason for Mr. Brown's resignation was the dissatisfaction on the part of other officers of the association over the manner in which he kept his books. Mr. Brown says that ill health caused him to resign. He is seventy years old, and has been a Director of the Manufacturers' National Bank in Brooklyn for the last forty years.

Sale of
Ladies' Suits.

Fine fancy mixtures, also blue and black cloths—silk lined throughout,

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Alterations made without extra charge.

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LEGAL NOTES.

JURISDICTION IN DIVORCE ACTIONS.—A suit was recently brought in the Supreme Court by William Kent for the annulment of his marriage, in March, 1895, to Mary Kent on the ground that the defendant had a husband living at the time of its celebration. It appeared that the defendant, in 1889, at Spokane, Washington Territory, was married to William Milking, but four years later she had obtained a divorce from him in Illinois. Judgment for plaintiff was granted by Justice Pryor, before whom the case was tried. "Upon the evidence the conclusion is inevitable," Justice Pryor said, "that at the time of defendant's divorce from Milking he was not resident nor domiciled in the State of Illinois, and as he was neither served with process nor appeared in the action, the decree pleaded is no answer to the present application. Since, with a view of marrying the defendant, the plaintiff suggested her suit in Illinois, furnished her money for its prosecution, and when it issued in the judgment, made her his wife, I have striven to found on his promotion of the divorce an estoppel against his impeaching its validity. But, although he proposed and abetted the proceedings, yet as the plaintiff spontaneously and persistently declares that, independently of his aid or advice, she had resolved to procure a divorce, the defense is not available. Moreover, it is not apparent that the plaintiff was apprised of the infirmity which invalidates the divorce. Were the divorce from Milking voidable only, the plaintiff would not be heard to challenge it, but being a nullity, it is exposed to collateral attack by any one whom it may affect. The defendant's situation appeals to sympathy, but she can get no relief in the courts of New York."

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DAMAGES WHEN CONTRACT IS INDUCED BY FRAUD.—In March, 1889, Jacob N. Doty agreed to sell certain real estate to Stephen C. Darrow, the contract providing that in case of breach of it, $500 should be paid as liquidated damages by the party failing to keep it, "and that the same shall in no event be considered a penalty." The deed was to be delivered in April, 1894, but in June, 1891, Doty died, and a controversy having arisen over the title to the property, Darrow brought suit against Stephen Cornell, as executor, alleging that Doty, when he made the contract, knew the title was not good, and intentionally suppressed the fact. The Third Appellate Division has reversed a judgment given below for the plaintiff for $1,000 as damages, besides the sum fixed as liquidated damages, holding, by Justice Herrick, that the party alleging that such a contract was induced by fraud, and that the other party had been guilty of breach thereof, cannot recover both the damages he may prove that he has sustained, and also the liquidated damages. Where the time fixed for the performance of a contract has been indefinitely extended by mutual consent, the Court holds that neither party can thereafter place the other in default by demanding an immediate performance, but must fix a reasonable, definite time in the future for such performance. A representation by the vendor that the premises in question were free from incumbrances, was held not to be false, where it appeared that, although the records showed apparent incumbrances, such incumbrances had been actually paid.

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PAYMENT OF ACCUMULATIONS TO INFANT FOR SUPPORT.—In proceedings in Otsego County by the general guardian of Myrtle Fritts against the surviving executor of Hiram Fritts to compel payment of income and accumulations, it appeared that the testator bequeathed the residue of his estate to his executors in trust; among other things, to pay a certain portion thereof to certain children, to be equally divided between them, share and share alike, upon their arriving at the age of twenty-one years, making no provision as to the disposition of the income in the meantime. Surrogate Arnold decided that it was the duty of the trustee to collect the rents and profits, and, therefore, there was an implied direction for accumulation which was valid under the statute, and that the cestuis que trust were not entitled to any part of said rents until they came of age. Where, however, it appeared that the infant beneficiary was destitute of other means of support and education, the Surrogate had power, under Section 39 of the statute, to direct the trustee to pay to the guardian of the infant a suitable sum for that purpose.

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A GRANT FROM THE STATE.—In a suit by Mary S. Clark and others, in which they recovered judgment in the Supreme Court against Martin L. Holdredge and others, for treble damages for trees cut on mountain woodland in Greene County, N. Y., the plaintiffs deduced their title by successive conveyances, beginning with a grant from the State in 1816. The defendants claimed title under a sale by the State Controller in 1859, for unpaid taxes in 1855. The Third Appellate Division has affirmed the judgment in part, Justice Landon giving the opinion. The Court holds that a grant from the State, as sovereign proprietor, is sufficient evidence of its title, in the absence of proof that the title of the State has in some way been divested prior to the grant. Where the cutting down of trees on another person's land is the result of inadvertence or mistake, as in this case, and the wrong was not intentional, the Court holds that the value of the trees as standing trees, and not the value of the logs, is the true measure of damages, and a deduction was made from the recovery for that reason.

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AFFIDAVIT FOR ATTACHMENT.—Justice Lamont, in the Schoharie County Court, in granting a motion to vacate an attachment procured by Melvin W. Harroway, in his suit against J. Della Flint, held that an affidavit for an attachment which alleges an intent to defraud merely upon information and belief, is insufficient; and that an allegation that defendant "could not pay all her debts, and that she would have to make an assignment, and that she proposed to take care of certain ones of her creditors, and the others could take up with what they could get," is insufficient to show an intent to make a fraudulent disposition of property, as the defendant would have a legal right to make a preferential assignment.

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TESTAMENTARY CAPACITY.—On a contest over a probate of the will of Samuel Harris, who was ninety years old when he died, Surrogate Betts of Ulster County, in granting the probate, held that the fact that the testator was aged and had met with a severe accident was not sufficient to raise a presumption of testamentary incapacity, especially where it appeared that he gave instructions as to the will and had sufficient intelligence to comprehend the condition of his property. The Court held further that where a will was executed, as in that case, according to the formalities of the statute, and the testator was shown to have been apparently of sound mind and not under any restraint, probate should not be refused or the will set aside merely because the testator had discriminated against, or disinherited, those who would seem to be the natural objects of his bounty.

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WOMAN HER OWN COUNSEL

Mrs. Carrere Without Legal Experience Tries to Conduct a Case in the City Court.

"SICK OF LAWYERS," SHE SAYS.

She Sued on a Claim Assigned to Her by Her Husband—Unable to Surmount the Legal Obstructions, She Consents to a Mistrial.

Mrs. Fannie Bean Carrere appeared before Justice Fitzsimons and a jury in the City Court yesterday as plaintiff in a suit against Robert G. Dun to recover $350 for services alleged to have been rendered by her husband, Col. William Carrere. When the case was called she asked and obtained permission to conduct her own case.

She read a statement to the jury, saying that between Jan. 1 and April 1, 1894, Col. Carrere rendered services to the defendant as accountant, which services were reasonably worth $350. The claim had been assigned to her, and she demanded judgment for the full amount, with interest and costs.